The Weekly Post.

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[For The Post.]

MISSED.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MISS. LUCY W. ROBERTS.

A vacant chair beside the hearth,
A mother mourning for her child,
A spirit free from clay-cold earth,
An angel being undefiled.

Missed from the earth with all its bloom,
When on the air June's sweetest breath
Gives every breeze a rare perfume
And nothing whispers death.

God's ways are strange to mortal eyes
And yet in all He judges best;
Earth's lovely gain a Paradise
Through death;—and peaceful rest.

So fair, so pure she was, that Heaven
Claimed for its own her youthful life,
Ere years their darker shade had given
To bless the warring strife.

Oh! it is well; Life is not long,
Eternity gives back each love,
United with the angel throng
Friend shall greet friend above.

A vacant chair beside the hearth,
A mother mourning for her child,
A spirit free from clay-cold earth
An angel being undefiled.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

MINNIE'S MISTAKE.

Malcolm Thorne sat in the cars, bound for Malvern, absorbed in a deep reverie, and a pleasant one it was too. He was a lover, engaged also, and he was soon to lead his bride to the altar. He was now journeying toward the home of her who had filled, and would fill, he hoped, in the happy years to come, many of his hours with "silken splendor." Is it, then, to be wondered that his thoughts, his day-dreams were profoundly delightful?

"Malvern!" murmured Malcolm. "Why, the time has passed very quickly."

He removed his satchel, cane and umbrella from the rack, vacated his seat, and when the train stopped stepped off on to the platform. A large crowd was assembled at the station awaiting the arrival of the train, for Malvern was quite a flourishing town, and he was making his way through the concourse of people as rapidly as he could, when a pair of arms were clasped around his neck, and a soft voice whispered:

"O, George! I'm so glad you've come," and then almost as suddenly added, "O, I beg your pardon, sir, I've made a great mistake, but the resemblance is wonderful."

Before the astonished Malcolm Thorne could make a reply, the young female with the fair, lovely face suffused with blushes, had disappeared in the crowd, and was quickly beyond his sight.

"By jove," he thought, "that young woman must have taken me for her lover, whom, I suppose, she expected would come by this train. Why, bless me, it's the funniest adventure with which I've ever met." The whole affair struck him as being entirely ludicrous, and he stood still for a moment and gave vent to a hearty laugh.

He moved on again, got clear of the crowd, and then gazed along the platform where a row of various sizes and styles of vehicles were waiting to convey the arrivals of different points in the town.

"Minnie promised to meet me here with the carriage, but I see neither her nor it. Probably something has delayed her; at any rate, I'll sit down and wait a few minutes longer.

Ten minutes passed away, but neither his lady-love nor the vehicle appeared.

"She must be ill," he murmured, glancing at his watch; but it's strange she didn't order the carriage to come for me, even if she couldn't come herself."

He called a cabman to him.

"Do you know where Mr. Rangton resides?" he asked.

The man replied in the affirmative, and Malcolm ordered him to drive there as quickly as he could.

The vehicle stopped in front of a stately, handsome residence, and Malcolm Thorne sprang out of the conveyance, walked rapidly up the gravelled walk and rang the bell, which was almost immediately answered by a servant.

"Is Miss Rangton indisposed, or is there any sickness in the family?" cried Malcolm.

"All are quite well, sir," replied the domestic," "and Miss Rangton cannot see you, and bade me give you this note." She thrust it into his hand, and then shut the door, as the saying is, in his face.

Malcolm, bewildered and astonished, stood there, making no movement, but having the appearance of a person who is not really aware whether he is in his right senses or not.

"Cannot see me?" he at last admitted. "What have I done to offend her? What is the meaning of this strange action of hers?" He seemed to have forgotten the dainty, pink-tinted missive which the servant had given him, but suddenly recollecting it, he tore open the envelope and read these sarcastic lines:

"MR. THORNE—Dear SIR: I was not aware until quite recently that your heart was large enough to entertain an affection for two women at the same time. Such being the case, I must decline the share of love you have wont to lavish upon me, as, in affairs of the heart I am very selfish, and not for a moment could I think of looking to a rival. Let all, henceforth, that has passed between us be forgotten. I leave you free to bestow the whole wealth of your elastic affection upon whomsoever you choose to honor in that way. Should we chance to meet, let it be as strangers; for my vocabulary contains no word by which I can fully express the scorn in which I shall evermore regard you.

"I remain, very respectfully,
"MINNIE RANGTON."

"Good heavens! What is the meaning of this? Has her love for me departed since I last saw her and been bestowed on another, and is this the paltry manner in which she seeks to rid herself of my company and sever the engagement? It is one series of falsehood from beginning to end, and is plainly of her own coinage, too."

It is strange how quickly, when suspicion is once aroused, people jump to conclusions, be they true or false; and this is especially the case when two of man's strongest passions, love and jealously, are at all concerned in the matter.

At this juncture the cabman approached Malcolm, who was excitedly pacing up and down the verandah which surrounded the house, and said:

"I'd like to have my fare, sir, for I must be off. I can't wait here all day unless you pay me for waiting."

"You may remain, for I'll want you to take me back to the station, and I'll pay you for your time," replied Malcolm.

"All right, sir," said the man, going back to his vehicle, but wondering at the peculiar manner in which the gentleman was acting.

"I will see her!" cried Malcolm, "and wring the truth from her. The meaning of this scandalous note, in justice to myself, must be explained before I leave Malvern!"

He rang the bell and again the servant made her appearance.

"Tell Miss Rangton that I must have a few minutes conversation with her."

The servant departed to deliver the message, and quickly came back with an answer.

"Miss Rangton desired me to inform you that it is impossible for her to grant your request, and wishes you to cease annoying her with such solicitations, and to leave this house immediately."

"But she shall speak with me," cried the now infuriated Malcolm.

"I was instructed not to admit you," and with that she shut the door in his face, and locked it also.

"She is afraid I'll force my way into the house—as if I were some cowardly ruffian, and not a gentleman. I shall go, for I should despise myself were I again to beg for that explanation which it is my right to have granted me. It is hard, very hard though, not knowing the cause, to part in this way from the woman you love. Perhaps I may judge her wrongly—perhaps some persons have slandered me in my absence, and she has believed them. It is possible, and yet she has not acted like a woman who has been injured, but like one who commits an injury. Well, she won't see me, nor shall I try to force her again, so I'll go from here, and, in time, I may learn to forget her."

He walked slowly, the picture of a grief-stricken man, down the gravelled walk, but as he reached the gate a lady approached it on the other side.

"My dear Malcolm," she cried, "what is the matter? You look as if some great misfortune had befallen you."

"And so there has, Mrs. Rangton. Read this and judge for yourself, and then explain it if you can," he replied, handing her Minnie's note.

"I really can't conjecture what has caused her to write to you in this fashion," said Mrs. Rangton, when she had perused the missive. "This morning," she added, "Minnie was looking joyfully forward to your coming."

"And you don't doubt that my affection for her is as great as it ever was, Mrs. Rangton?" he asked interrupting her.

"I have had no cause to doubt, Malcolm, nor will I till I have full and sufficient proof. I am convinced that there is some great mistake, but what it is I can neither say nor think."

"I hope it may prove nothing worse," he replied, sadly. "I sought an explanation of her strange conduct, but she would not grant me an interview. Good-by, Mrs. Rangton, for I must go, else I shall miss the next train. You may tell her that I for—"

"Malcolm, you shall do nothing of the kind. I have known you since you were a child, and I'm sure you would not do anything wrong or unmanly. I have always placed as much faith in you as I have in Minnie, Malcolm; therefore, as you say you cannot explain what has caused her to take this sudden dislike to you, she herself must do so, for your satisfaction and mine. Come with me into the house; we have already delayed too long. The sooner this matter is cleared up, the better for all parties concerned."

"My pride, Mrs. Rangton, will not permit me to enter until Minnie summons me, and I doubt if she ever will. Twice to-day the door has been slammed in my face, as if I were some low character, and, unquestionably, by your daughter's orders."

"I did not think she could act in such an unladylike manner. She shall beg your pardon for so doing,' said Mrs. Rangton, in her decided way. "Well, as you're resolved to stand upon your dignity, like all you foolish lovers—and you're all well matched in that respect, or there would be more reconciliations and fewer broken engagements—just remain where you are till I return. I'll find out the why and the wherefore of this matter, and be back again in five minutes."

The stated time had scarcely elapsed before jolly, resolute Mrs. Rangton appeared.

"Why, Malcolm, she's in her room sobbing as if her heart were breaking. The silly creature says that she saw a woman kiss and embrace you at the depot to-day. I guess she fell asleep in the carriage and dreamed it."

Malcolm's gravity changed quite suddenly to merriment, and it was with difficulty that he managed to say, "The woman called me George, and as I resembled her lover, thought I was he, but she quickly discovered her mistake."

Mrs. Rangton had a keen appreciation for the ludicrous, and she joined in Malcolm's laughter.

"What's all this fuss about," said the cabman to himself. "If I didn't know it was Mr. Rangton's place, I should say it was a mad house."

"Well," said Mrs. Rangton, "you'd better pay and dismiss the cabman, and then go in and forgive Minnie for acting so foolishly."

Malcolm put his hand in his pocket, but found that his wallet was gone, and soon made the discovery that he was also minus his watch and chain.

"Mrs. Rangton I've been robbed."

"Yes, Malcolm, and it was that very loving woman who robbed you," said Mrs. Rangton, bursting into a hearty laugh. "Well, don't keep Minnie waiting any longer, but go to her, and I'll pay the cabman.

Malcolm did as he was bidden, and when Mrs. Rangton joined the lovers they were as smiling and happy as any two affectionate mortals could be.

That day the proper officials were notified of the robbery; detectives were put on the track of the affectionate pickpocket, and two or three days afterwards she was caught in the act of embracing another man at a station above Malvern. Malcolm got his watch and chain back, but not his money; but that did not bother him, nor would it you, reader of the sex masculine, if you were going to marry a pretty, loving girl, with a fine marriage portion.

HUMOR IN ANIMALS.

The anecdotes collected in the late edition of Darwin's "Descent of Man," and in Wood's "Man and Beast Here and Hereafter," which give evidence that some dumb creatures are susceptible of humor, have called out many interesting, illustrative cases from the experience of unscientific observers. A writer in Nature contributes to the general fund the following anecdotes of the orang-outang and the Skye terrier: "In watching the behavior of an orang-outang confined in the Zoological Gardens in London, the writer became convinced that the animal created fun for the spectators gathered around her, from a genuine appreciation and enjoyment of the ludicrous. For instance, the pan from which the creature fed was of a quite peculiar shape, and sometimes, when a meal was ended and the dish empty, the orang-outang would clap it upon her head, in which position it bore a comical resemblance to a bonnet. With a broad grin upon her face, the animal would then face the spectators, and evidently feel a deep gratification at her success in provoking a hearty laugh from them.

A Skye terrier belonging to the same writer had a store of amusing tricks, which were undeniably self-taught, and performed for the sake of exciting laughter. One of these was, while lying on its side and violently grinning, to poke one leg into its mouth and hold it there. If the little joke was not noticed, the dog fell into the sulks; but, when it was successful in awakening laughter, the performer was highly delighted. On the other hand, nothing displeased the dog so much as being laughed at when he did not intend to play in Mery—Andrew.

It is said that monkeys dislike to be laughed at; and dogs sometimes evince the same aversion to serving as the butt of human ridicule. The writer from whom we have already quoted gives the following instance: A dog of his acquaintance had a fondness for catching flies on the window-panes; but, if rallied when unsuccessful in the effort, betrayed the greatest annoyance. On one occasion, the writer purposely laughed immoderately every time the dog failed to capture his game; and it so happened that he failed several times in succession,—being, as the writer believes, disconcerted by the derision his ill-success called forth. Finally, he became so distressed that he actually feigned to catch the fly, going through all the appropriate actions with his lips and tongue, and afterwards rubbing the floor with his neck as if to kill his victim. When the whole performance was concluded, he looked up at the writer with a triumphant air of success. So well did the dog simulate the entire process, that, had not the fly still remained on the window to convict him of deceit, his ruse would have been undiscovered. When, however, his attention was called to the fly, as well as to the absence of any remnants of one upon the floor, he saw that his hypocrisy was understood, and slunk away under some furniture, as if exceedingly ashamed of himself.

HOW THEY BURIED THE HATCHET.

[Boston Herald.]

The day following our centennial festivities the following incident occurred in the South end saloon: A friend had invited one of the South Carolina soldiers into the saloon to put another turf on the buried hatchet. While standing at the bar a stranger came in. The Carolinian suddenly dropped his glass and closely eyed the stranger. His gaze was so steady and peculiar that the friend began to be alarmed and to fear that the hatchet was about to be dug up again. Directly the Carolinian asked the stranger if he knew him. There was no recognition, whereupon the Carolinian asked him if he was not in the late war. "Yes," was the reply. "And you were once stationed at such a place?" "Yes." "And took part in such a skirmish?" "Yes." "Well, I thought so," replied the Carolinian, and, raising his hat, showed a large scar on his forehead, saying, "There is your sabre mark, my boy; come up and take a drink." And so then and there they decorated the grave of the buried hatchet.

DIMENSIONS OF OCEAN WAVES.

We are indebted to Dr. Scoresby for the following interesting facts with regard to the length and height of ocean-waves: The mean height of waves in the Atlantic, driven by a westerly gale, is 18 feet. The greatest recorded height of a wave in the North Atlantic, from the trough to the crest, is 43 feet. In northwest gales, waves 40 feet in height have been measured off the Cape of Good Hope, while those off Cape Horn were 32 feet. The velocity of ocean storm-waves in the North Atlantic is about 32 miles an hour, and that recorded by Captain Wilkes for the Pacific Ocean 26½ miles. In an Atlantic storm the breadth of the waves, measured from crest to crest, is about 600 feet.

A YOUNG lady who had no time to spare for making garments for the poor, has been engaged three weeks embroidering a blanket for her poodle dog.

MOSS.

Strange tapestry, by Nature spun
On viewless looms, aloof from sun.
And spread through lonely nooks and grots
Where shadows, reign, and leafy rest,—
O moss, of all your dwelling-spots,
In which one are you loveliest?

Is it when near grim roots that coil
Their snaky black through humid soil?
Or when you wrap, in woodland glooms,
The great prone pine-trunks, rotted red?
Or when you dim, on sombre tombs,
The requiescats of the dead?

Or is it when your lot is cast
In some quaint garden of the past,
On some gray, crumble basin's brim,
With conchs that mildewed Tritons blow,
While yonder, through the poplars prim,
Looms up the turreted chateau?

Nay, loveliest are you when time weaves
Your emerald films on low, dark eaves,
Above where pink porch-roses peer,
And woodbines break in fragrant foam,
And children laugh, . . . and you can hear
The beatings of the heart of Home.

—Edgar Fawcett in the July Atlantic.

THE HEAD OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries recalls Sir Henry Halford's account of the appearance of the remains of King Charles I. sixty-two years ago. The corpse was buried in the vault of Henry VIII. in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the coffin was opened by the command and in the presence of the Prince Regent on April, 1813. Halford, who witnessed the disinterment, wrote a report of the proceedings, which was authenticated by the sign manual of the Regent. After remarking on the striking resemblance of the head, even in its decayed state, to the coins, busts and especially the Vankyke pictures of the king, the report proceeded:

"When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet, and gave a greenish-red tinge to paper and to linen which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkable fresh appearance, the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture, and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and in appearance nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown color. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of the head it was more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

"On holding up the head to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably, and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance transversely, leaving the surface of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles I. After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed.

"Neither of the other coffins had any inscription upon them. The larger one, supposed on good grounds to contain the remains of King Henry VIII., measured six feet ten inches in length, and had been enclosed in an elm one or two inches in thickness; but this was decayed, and lay in small fragments near it. The leaden coffin appeared to have been beaten in by violence about the middle, and a considerable opening in that part of it exposed a mere skeleton of the king. Some beard remained upon the chin, and there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it. The smaller coffin, understood to be that of Queen Jane Seymour, was not touched, mere curiosity not being considered by the Prince Regent as a sufficient motive for disturbing these remains."

The correspondent contradicts Hartford's conjecture that the king's hair was cut short for the convenience of the executioner, by quoting the following extract from the State Trials report of the execution: He (the king) called to the Bishop for his nightcap, and having put it on he said to the executioner, "Does my hair trouble you? who desired him to put it all under his cap, which the king did accordingly, by the help of the executioner and the bishop. Then the king said to the executioner, 'Is my hair well?"

STORY OF AN ELEPHANT.

[Chambers' Journal.]

Elephants have a decided liking for military life. Various regiments whilst serving in the east have had such an animal, which often rendered good service to corps to which he might be attached. The king's rangers at one time were in possession of a fine male of enormous size, which for many years was never once absent from parade. As soon as the bugle sounded, he would walk majestically to the place of muster, and take up his position at the right of the column. If the mahout or driver presented himself, the elephant would lift him on to his shoulders by means of his trunk, and evidently without the slightest effort to himself; but, if left to his own unaided intelligence, he obeyed the ordinary, words of command without ever making a mistake, such as: "Right face," "March," "Mark time," "Halt." He insisted at all times in giving help to the men whenever they were engaged in loading or unloading baggage, and was evidently pleased to be allowed to make himself generally useful. When the wagons were impeded on the march, as it not unfrequently happened, Jock was duly sensible of his own importance, for by his enormous strength he would push a heavy load up a steep declevity, which six or eight oxen failed to do without his assistance.

It happened that the rangers were suddenly ordered to embark for China, and there was no accommodation for taking Jock on shipboard. To the great disappointment of the men, the authorities decided that he should be left in India. He was, however, permitted to accompany the regiment as far as the quay, to which the troops as they went on board, many of whom had a parting word of kindness for their old comrade. "Good-bye, old man"—"poor old Jock"—were repeated, with many variations, both by officers and men. Meanwhile the animal watched the proceedings with great apparent interest, as wondering when his own turn would come to go on board. But when the vessel steamed off and left him ashore, he became frantic with rage and disappointment. It had been proposed that he should be transferred to another corps, but he most persistently refused to have anything to do with it. Neither the coaxing nor the threats of his mahout were of any avail. Though he had previously manifested the gentlest disposition, he now threateningly withstood all kindly advances on the part of his would be comrades, and at length so savage did he become that it was deemed expedient to place him in confinement. Even the mahout himself was several times placed in a very awkward predicament, and on one occasion barely escaped with his life. No means could be found to assuage the grief or to calm the anger of this faithful creature, who so constantly mourned the loss of his friends. But in less than two years the Rangers came back to their old quarters, and were informed of the melancholy change which had come over their old comrade.

"No go near—no touch, sahib, he strike hard," said the mahout; "he kill."

"Why Jock, my boy," said a young officer, formerly one of his special friends, "why what's the matter?"

The animal pricked up his ears and instantly recognized the voice, which was proved by his manifesting unmistakable signs and sounds or joy. It was quite affecting to see, when once more he was permitted freely to repair to the parade ground, with what kindly recognition he embraced many of his companions, placing his trunk tenderly on their neck and shoulders. I need hardly say he was at one reinstated in his old regimental post, the duties of which he recommenced to discharge as if no interruption had taken place.

RINGING FOR THE WATER BOY.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

A good story is told of a verdant one who was passenger in a railroad express train, and became thirsty.

"Where's that 'ere boy with the water can?' he queried of his next neighbor.

"He has gone forward to the baggage car, I suppose," was the reply.

"Wall, d'ye s'pose I kin git him back here agin?"

"Certainly," said the other, "you have only to ring for him;" and he nodded toward the bell line that ran above their heads.

No sooner said than done. Before any one could prevent it, Rustic had seized the line and given it a tremendous tug. The consequences were at once obvious; three shrill whistles were heard, half a dozen brakemen ran to their posts, and the train came to a standstill with a suddenness that startled half the passengers with astonishment, and caused every man near a window to hoist it and look out to see what was the matter.

In a few minutes the conductor, red and excited, came foaming into the car to know who pulled that bell rope.

"Here, mister, this way; I'm the man," shouted the offender, drawing all eyes upon him.

"You!" said the conductor. "What did you do it for?"

"'Cos I wanted some water."

"Wanted some water?"

"Sartin; I wanted the water boy, and my pardner here in the seat said I'd better ring for him, as we do at the hotel, an' so I yanked the rope. Will he be along soon? An' by the by what in thunder be you stoppin' for?"

The shout of laughter that greeted this honest confession was too much for the conductor, and he had to wait until he got his train under way before he explained the mysteries of the bell-rope to his verdant customer.

THE JEALOUSY OF BEASTS.

A correspondent of the Spectator writes that, in an article published in the Lyon Medical for April 18, 1875, M. Cheville declares that he has seen a mare refuse her food and kick her stall to pieces from jealousy, whenever her groom coaxed and petted another horse, her stable companion. He also says that in a stable where a cow and donkey were confined together a curious scene might be witnessed whenever the dairymaid came to milk the former. No sooner was the maid seated on her milking-stool than the donkey would leave its stall, come close to the woman, and rest its head on hers until she had finished milking, showing that the poor animal was anxious to claim a share of her attention.

DISCRIMINATION.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A family in this city, the widowed father of which has been somewhat afflicted of late with an attempted intermeddling of uproarious sisters-in-law, has a six-year-old girl that has a "faculty of prayer." A few evenings since she enumerated the objects of her supplications as follows: "God bless papa and my governess, and my sisters and brother, and my uncle Sam and my aunt Georgia, and my twin cousins and cousin Julia, and all my relations, except Maur and Jane and Ellen (the obnoxious aunts), and the less you have to do with them the better it will be for you."

THE ETERNAL HOME.

Alone! to land alone upon that shore!
With no one sight that we have seen before,
Things of a different hue,
And sounds all strange and new;
No forms of earth our fancies to arrange,
But to begin alone that mighty change!

Alone! to land alone upon that shore!
Knowing so well we can return no more;
No voice or face of friend,
None with us to attend
Our disembarking on that awful stand,
But to arrive alone in such a land!

Alone? No! God hath been there long before,
Eternally hath waited on that shore,
For us who were to come
To our eternal home;
O, is He not the life-long friend we know,
More privately than any friend below?

Alone? The God we trust is on that shore,
The Faithful One whom we have trusted more
In trials and in wees,
Than we have trusted those
On whom we leaned most in our earthly strife;
O, we shall trust Him more in that new life.

So not alone we land upon that shore;
'Twill be as though we had been there before:
We shall meet more we know
Than we can meet below,
And find our rest like some returning dove,
Our home at once with the Eternal Love.

FARM NOTES.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A DAIRY COW.

E. H. Seward of Illinois, gives the characteristics he prizes in a dairy cow, as follows: I want a cow low in legs, deep in the chest, and through the lungs a chance for a large flow of blood: this gives health. I want also a great width across the loin; this shows great secreting power: the udder should set well up under the body, wide teats and wide quarters. The escutcheon, or mild mirror, should be wide; the wider the better. The hair should be bright, showing a healthy condition. He wanted also a deep shoulder; to come out large from the body, tapering finely to the head; the head should taper well down to a small muzzle; the skin should always show a yellow color, with a firm soft feeling. A lively spirit is essential; good cows are not dull, and are apt to be fractious and nervous if ill-used. Dairy-men should look carefully to the comfort of the cow. A cow showing a yellow skin with a yellow inside to the ear, indicates giving rich milk. He would like the hair on the milk mirror soft and firm. He thought a large cow on the same food would give the most milk.

MOWING EARLY IN THE SEASON.

When grass is mowed at an early period in growth, much more labor will be required to cure it thoroughly than if the crop were not cut until the blossoms are beginning to fall to the ground. Nevertheless, the hay made of early cut grass will make far better fodder; and a given quantity, when fed to stock, will yield more milk, more wool and more flesh, muscle and fat, than the same area of grass if allowed to become fully ripe before the crop is mowed. On the contrary, ripe and dry hay with coarse weeds among it, will go farther in keeping stock alive than hay made of young and tender grass; but the stock thus kept will depreciate amazingly in condition, while supplied with such inferior fodder. If one has a meadow where there is a large quantity of coarse grass and only a few weeds, it will be far better in every respect to mow the crop early. In some instances, parts of a meadow may be mowed three times during the season. If one has bog meadows, the oftener the herbage can be mowed the sooner the coarse grass and weeds will run out.—[S. E. Tood, in Practical Farmer.

MEDICINE FOR POULTRY.

In ordinary cases it will not pay to give medicine to sick fowls. In the first place, but little is known of diseases of poultry, and again there is an equal dearth of knowledge respecting remedies. Besides, the value of an average fowl is so inconsiderable that treatment will not pay unless very simple and very successful. The best course respecting poultry ailments is prevention. Try to secure such vigorous breeding stock and such complete sanitary conditions for all the birds at all ages, that illness will be rare. Then the strength of constitution will be such that any ordinary disease can be resisted without the aid of medicine, if good nursing is given. What we mean by nursing is this: Place sick fowls in a dry, sunny place, out of the wind, and safe from disturbance. Then give them food easy of digestion, such as mush, potatoes and meat, every article cooked, and warm milk for drink. If, after all, they can't make live, say to yourself, by way of congratulation, "there are so many birds, not disease-proof, that have been weeded out of my stock at any rate."—[Country Gentleman.

APPLYING PARIS GREEN.

Here is the way the Scientific American recommends doing it: In using Paris green to exterminate the potato bugs, the poison should be mixed with the cheapest grade of flour, one pound of green to ten of flour. A good way of applying to the plants is to take an old 2 quart tin, fruit can, melt off the top, and put in a wooden head in which insert a broom handle. Bore a hole in the head also, to pour the powder in, and then punch the bottom full of holes about the size of No. 6 shot. Walk alongside the rows, when the vines are wet with dew or rain, and make one shoot at each hill.

POTATOES.

To improve the size of potatoes, whether planted with small or large, whole, or even cut potatoes, when the plants are only a few inches high, let the shoots be reduced by pulling them up to one or at most three of the strongest. The tubers will consequently be fewer and very much larger, also in measure nearly all fit for market and the table. Every grower will do well to try a few rows by way of experiment, if he disbelieves the truth of this statement, says an experimenter.

WACHTEL'S BEREAVEMENT.

A Leipzig correspondent writes: "The opera house is thronged with an expectant audience, for Theodore Wachtel is to appear in 'Der Postillion von Lonjumeau,' and all Leipzig must hear him. Perhaps more than one person in that assembly is thinking what a fine thing it is to be a favorite actor, and wishing that he could exchange places with Wachtel. The audience even fancy that he must be as impatient as they for the curtain to rise and the opera to begin. While they are waiting let us take a peep back of the scenes.

"The postboy stands at the threshold, and the attendants look from one to another with awe-struck faces. Through the half-open door of a dressing-room we see the celebrated Wachtel in an agony of grief, and can easily guess that the paper he has dropped on the floor is a telegram with bad news.

"In truth it is, for it brings word that his youngest son is dying and wants to see him. He cannot go; the audience must not be disappointed; he must swallow the lump that rises in his throat till it almost chokes him, and assume all the gayety of Chapelon, the Postilion of Lonjumeau.

"At the end of the second act, while the audience is making the house ring with applause, Wachtel is reading another telegram. This one tells him that his son is dead.

"At the end of the third act he thrills the audience as he sings 'Gute Nacht, mein Herzliches Kind.' They think the postilion is singing that song, but we know that Theodore Wachtel is bidding his child a last good night."

VARIETIES.

AN oyster measuring twenty-two by ten inches has been found at Greenwich, Conn.

"MY face is rugged, but I'm wealthy; will you have me?" said he. "yes, indeed, it's knotty, but it's nice," said she.

MOST of the European armies will indulge in autumn manœuvres, beginning with Sept. 1. We ourselves keep no standing army, except as a joke for Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant to stand on.—[N. Y. Sun.

A NEVADA lass having received an offer of marriage from a young merchant who had been in the neighborhood but a short time, replied: "Well, I don't know. Girls are scarce and high about here. What are you worth?"

AN exchange announces that the members of the Dog Fanciers' Union, a society of Harvard College, have had all of their dogs dyed a gorgeous crimson, and that thus arrayed they will be taken to the regatta at Saratoga.

A LADY being asked by a gentleman to become his wife, wrote the word "stripes," and stated that the letters of the word could be transposed into the answer. He finally studied out "persist"—what every woman wishes a lover to do.

A ROCHESTER wife being caught by her husband with her arms about the neck of the landlord explained the situation in this way: "You see, my dear, I am determined to force that man to reduce our rent, and we weak women, you know, must fight with such weapons as we have."

A COOL matron of Philadelphia awoke one night recently and found a burglar in her room. Did she scream out? No! She just got him into an argument on the Beecher scandal and thus detained him until daylight and the milkman came, when she made her situation known and the burglar was arrested.

A FEW days ago, as a menagerie was stopping in Somerville, Tenn., considerable excitement was created by the escape of four monkeys. After an exciting chase from tree to tree and housetop to housetop, they were finally captured and returned to their cages. One of them was badly bitten by a dog, and the affection exhibited by the other monkeys for the wounded animals is said to have been very touching.

A LONDON correspondent says that the Princess of Wales is leading the seaside fashion this year. Here is a description of one of her dresses: It is of Edinburg cloth, and embroidered in parti-colored garlands, into which are ingeniously embroidered the monogram and crest of the princess. The monogram is allonge in Italian fashion, and the crown embroidered upon three over-lapping pieces crossing at the sides of the skirt. Similar embroidery is produced on the corsage, which is cut on the bias of the cloth.

AN individual in Paris has just been sentenced to eight days' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for having interrupted a marriage ceremony in the church at Notre Dame des Victoires. He was a disappointed lover of the bride, and, by way of revenge he had strewn the floor of the church with a quantity of fulminating pellets, which exploded with each movement of the bridal party and the spectators with so much noise at some moments as to compel a suspension of the services.

THE engagement of Miss Fannie Shackelford, of Kentucky, to Baron de Oventhraud, of Austria, has just been announced in the American colony in Paris. Miss Shackelford is said to be a remarkably fine specimen of American beauty, and during the short time she has been abroad is credited with having been quite a belle. The Baron is said to be connected in some way with the diplomatic service of his country. The announcement of the wedding-day will no doubt be eagerly anticipated.

MR. BLIVENS, an old bachelor of Rochester, who is much absorbed in politics, visited the Widow Graham the other day, just after reading Grant's letter and asked her what she thought of a third term. Now, the widow has been twice married, and in response to the question she made a rush for the astounded Mr. Blivens and taking him tightly in her arms exclaimed "O, you dear, dear, man! What a happy woman I am!" At last accounts Mr. B. had locked himself in his wood-house, and was endeavoring to explain things to the widow through the keyhole.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 3, 1875.

THE estate of ex-Vice President Breckinridge is said to amount to $40,000.

AN increase of 30 per cent. in the taxes this year does not seem to be enough call for the a single word of protest from the multitudinous organs of the Ring.

THE Washington Republican received $93,000 for publishing the delinquent tax list of that city. The net profits on the job are $75,000. Pretty good for the kitchen organ.

THE Gazette seems anxious to take a shy at the Democracy now that the ticket is fairly afloat, but if it is no weightier arguments than those used yesterday it is scarcely worth while at the present state of the thermometer to bother about it. The only point urged is that the ticket is mainly from the city, which is precisely the case with its own.

OUR contemporary of the Commercial objects to Giles, O'Neill, McFarland, English, O'Reilly and Hunter, because it never heard of them before as office-hunters. The people will support them all the more heartily for this very reason. Each of these gentlemen have pure and unsullied records; honesty, ability, integrity and capacity, and although our contemporary professes never to have heard of them before, he will hear from them in November.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is out in a letter endorsing the platform of the "new party," organized some months ago at Cleveland, Ohio, and advocating Grant for a Third Term, and proposes to fight the Presidential campaign out on the issues of the war. What dreadful thing has that infant party done that Wendell Phillips should thus strangle it its swaddling clothes? Such an indorsement from such a source would kill a full grown party, much less one in its earliest infancy. Good-by to the "new party." It was Wendell Phillips who did it.

THE Louisiana carpet-baggers no longer repose upon a couch of roses, but rather upon a bed of thorns. The indictment of State Auditor Clinton, whom the Gazette erstwhile defended so lustily, has been followed with the indictment of several lesser lights, who have been stowing away the peoples money in their capacious pockets. It really begins to look as if Louisana is about to throw off her thralldom and escape from the clutches of her oppressers. We congratulate the people of the State upon their hopeful prospects.

AMONG the newspapers that we feel especially indebted to for their outspoken and truthful utterances concerning the monstrous libel verdict are the Steubenville Daily Gazette, Waynesburg Messenger and New Castle Gazette, and which we omit for prudential reasons. Out of some two hundred daily and weekly exchanges, Democratic, Republican and Independent, we have yet to see the first one that defends or attempts to defend the excessive damages awarded. The opinion is generally expressed that a new trial should be granted.

THE Commercial publishes a table to show that Mr. Patterson run a few hundred votes behind some of his associates on the Democratic ticket three years ago. But how did Mr. Hare, the Republican candidate run. We give the following figures:

Todd, Congress at Large	26,608
Albright, " " "	26,674
Ewing, Const. Convention	26,367
McCleary, Clerk of Courts	26,757
Richardson, Recorder	22,687
Hare, Sheriff	21,328

All the Republican State and county ticket, except Richardson and Hare received over 26,000 votes. From this it will be seen that Mr. Hare run 5,429 votes behind McCleary the highest, and 1,359 votes behind Mr. Richardson the lowest on the ticket. This does not show that Mr. Patterson was unpopular by long odds.

THE ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hon. Hugh McCullouch continues to write letters from London to the New York Tribune, on financial conceits which we are not fortunately obliged to adopt, yet frequently willing to print. He concludes a slight lecture to Virginia as follows:

Here I should be glad to stop, but I regret to be under the necessity of saying that it is not the course which has been pursued by Indiana and Virginia, nor is it the continued default of most of the Southern States that has excited the gravest apprehensions of the more thoughtful Europeans in regard to American credit. What has wounded that credit the most deeply is the fact that, availing themselves of the provisions of the Legal Tender act, all of the indebted States which have paid at all, with the exception of Massachusetts and California, have, since the passage of that act, paid in a depreciated currency the debts which, in common honesty, should only have been paid in coin or its equivalent. This partial repudiation by some of the richest States in the Union I shall refer to especially in my next letter.

Pennsylvania is in this boat, put thereby a Republican State, Treasurer, Governor, and Legislature, and out of which, perhaps a million of dollars were pinched by the Ring, who repudiated the faith of the State pledged to the payment of the principal and interest in gold and silver or its equivalent, of the debt of the State. Kemble could tell us all about that transaction.

DEMOCRAT KILLERS, AND CURRENCY.

The Republican papers have taken to "killing" Democratic representative men. All whose opinions do not happen to accord with their own time-being views upon the subject of the currency—a question which is as much mooted and chewed upon, and discussed among Republicans to-day as any other in the land, are, according to their cool allegation, "dead cocks in the pit." No party that has ever existed in this country, has sparkled on so many sides of the "currency", as the Republican party. Like a well cut diamond, with many facets, it throws out brilliant corruscations from whichever point of view it may be looked upon. Barnum in all his bold inventions, never got up so big a humbug as the Republican views and actions upon the national currency; and these fickle minded changelings, are now undertaking to sit in judgment upon the future Democratic treatment of the subject. This may be a good enough Morgan for them, till after the election. The fact is, that they are hard run; and they jump, like hungry trout, clear out of the water, at anything that looks like bait; and, if possible, to get from under the defensive, into an offensive attitude before the people. The action of the Radical Republican Congress at the last session, was a regular "now you see it, and now you don't;" concluding with a grand fizzle, suggesting resumption of specie payments in 1879—which is certainly less than half a century ahead, with a likelihood of several intervening political accidents, one of which is the certain loss of power in the House of Representatives; and another is, the possible breaking up of the Senate majority; and another is, the pretty certain election of a Democratic President. It only needs the attention of the people of their own interests, to make this last an absolute certainty.

After the Republican leaders and their President in Washington, have butchered the currency, and abused the honest taxpayers of the United States for six years, during which they might have had a resumption of specie payments, if they had not been so intent on their own selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement, and trampling upon the South, it shows great consistency on their part now to be attacking Democrats, instead of defending themselves. These very consistent, and very anxious gentlemen will please recollect that they have yet on hand, a majority in the Senate, and a Republican President—a man eminently and specially a party man. What are Grant's views about currency—what are the views of the Senate about currency? What have they done, in reality, to bring about real specie payment? Nothing. The legislation of the last Congress, the high-handed action of the President, and the underhanded performances of his lovely Attorney General, have put off specie payments, and kept the currency in a feverish and unsettled condition, all the time; and it was so intended; out of that much, very much money has been made by the President's favorites. The gold gambling has thus been kept in full blast. And now, these financial beauties would preach to the Democracy on currency! Oh! The Democracy really represents the people; and what is good for one is good for the other. It will be time enough to credit the Democratic party with dealing with the currency, when they shall have the power. Meanwhile, we hold the Republican party responsible, not only for the depression in our monetary affairs; but for the difficulties which surround the future settlement of the question of the currency; which will require great care, lest injustice should be done through hasty or ill advised action. The currency has been tampered with long enough; it needs a master mind to handle it properly now; or rather, it needs the calm consideration of the best minds in our country.

THE NATION TRUST CO.

The great point urged by Messrs. Shiras and Schoyer, before the Finance Committee of Councils, and to which that Committee has given its adhesion, is, that there should be a severance of liability upon the part of the stockholders.

Shall each be bound for $900,000, or shall each pay a proportional part?

To the first of these interrogatives there can be but one answer, and that in the affirmative.

So long as each is bound for the whole, so long does his credit remain destroyed, and so long do the claims of creditors remain in jeopardy. Not one of them is able to pay the whole or the half, or the quarter; not one of them, however solvent, in his individual business he may be, is entitled to credit. His business is paralyzed; he can command neither the credit of supplymen, workmen or capitalists. The resources of credit upon which each is accustomed to rely, and upon which he has been relying to meet his obligations on his mortgages, are exhausted and his default stands before him. Mr. Trustee Veech is bound by the terms of the tightest of mortgages, to foreclose on ten days default, and sell on twenty days notice.

In the absence of a settlement, what remains for any but bankruptcy? And that term implies, liquidation of all priorities, upon the principles established by the bankrupt act, viz: that individual assets shall be first applied to individual debts, and partnership assetts to partnership debts. Is it not evident, that upon such liquidation, the city and the Nation Trust creditors are to be the last served, and that only upon the remains, which either the poverty of the community or their sympathy, may permit to be left, after a forced sale by assignees. We believe that no creditors under such circumstances would find a dividend of 50 per cent.

But such a crushing process, would take from the city in taxes of the business men involved, much more than the interest on the city claim against that Company. It would throw out of work between one thousand and two thousand laborers; it would involve banks and banking institutions which hold the paper of the stockholders; it would jeopardize hundreds of persons who furnish supplies; it would disarm and disable for future enterprise, those men whose only fault seems to have been that they were saving and able men, fostering their resources by an investment which seemed to be bad only by a retrospect view.

Thus interest as creditors, statesmanship, and a proper sympathetic feeling unite in supporting the proposition of the Finance Committee, that there should be a severance of joint liability, that while the whole debt should be paid, each would be bound only for the part assumed by him.

The other features of the proposition are intended to make feasible this main idea. Let the old mortgages be taken at their face as payment, let future interest be dropped; give these unfortunate people an opportunity to save their business, and thereby enable them to pay the principal and accrued interest of their debts.

There should be no hesitation upon the part of Councils to ratify the action of the Committee; the sooner done the better. They will be supported by public sentiment.

ORGANIC SILENCE.

The organs hereabout do not pay that attention to the platform of principles adopted at Lancaster, that they should. Here is one plank they have not commented upon at all, with the exception of the Gazette which incidently remarked some time ago that it was "a knife that cuts both ways:"

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

This resolution was evidently intended to mean something, and the meaning thereof ought to be interpreted by the organs of the party that put it forward. The subject is indeed a very grave one, and one that comes home to every taxpayer in Pittsburgh. The evils attendant upon the increase of debt and taxation in the municipality of Pittsburgh, through a well organized system of Ring extravagance, if not fraud, are felt by our people and should be wiped out of existence as soon as possible, and checked without a moment's delay.

In a period of only about three years the city debt has been increased from less than $4,000,000 to more than $12,000,000. In 1874 the taxes were increased about 150 per cent over the taxes of 1873, and in 1875 there seems to be an increase of 30 per cent over the taxes of 1874—a net increase in the rate of taxation in two years of 180 per cent., and yet the city Treasury is empty, and the city is paying its current expenses by the issue of warrants.

This is certainly a condition of things that calls for reform. So far as we here in Pittsburgh are concerned, we don't want to travel aboard to find abuses that need correction. We see them at our very doors and their name is legion in City Hall. We have been demanding a reformation in this respect for years, and after the Lancaster Convention resolved against these excesses, we had the right to believe that at least a portion of the multitude of organs here would have a word or two to say against the scandalous extravagance of City Hall. But have they? They have not. On the contrary they sit as silent as carven images and are as voiceless as the Golden Dagon, the mute ruler of millions.

It is really not a difficult matter to account for this silence on the part of the organs. They are the representatives and mouth pieces of the very men who have inaugurated this system of extravagance and high taxation, and these men constitute the Radical organization in Allegheny county. Such an organization has no business to be in charge of public affairs, and if the people want relief from their present burdens they will vote down the ticket set up by the Ring.

THE World continues to denounce as undemocratic the action of the Ohio Convention, which presented Gov. Allen as standard bearer and adopted a declaration of opinions, endorsed by some of the truest and most circumspect leaders of the party, who felt and acted as did the National Democracy in '72, "that there are honest and irreconcilable differences" on public questions. A matter, the World effects to ignore, and insists that Gov. Allen of '75 must be bound by his utterance made thirty-six years ago, which were pertinent to that generation, but like a thousand other questions have to yield to accomplished facts. The World is too dogmatic to be agreeable, or effective in forcing conviction upon that great body of the Democracy to whom we must look for support in the next national campaign. We cannot conquer by dividing, and we should not provoke in advance great sections of the party, who would have no trouble in pronouncing upon that course of public policy best adapted to the wants of the country at the proper time. Platforms at best are but traps and mainly serve to disturb, seldom to unite. We believe the country is anxious for a change, and to accomplish it, would take first-class men without platforms,—but the World must cease this war upon whole States.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

In looking over the article headed "The Executive Office. Duration of the Term—Re-eligibility. No. III.," published in the Commercial of the 18th., we find a statement or history of the manner in which appointments are made at Washington by the President and members of Congress; the object being, apparently, to show that the personal power of the President is trifling compared with the aggregated appointing power of members of Congress. All that the writer says on this branch of his subject, as to the manner of making appointments, &c., may be true, but the inference that the President has little power over these "eighty thousand" appointees of the government, will hardly be borne out by modern facts. The present President has not failed to avail himself of their services to secure the election of partizans and favorites in various States, and by their means to control elections.

In one sense, the Legislative is, as it should be, the strongest branch of the Government; but neither this branch, as a body, nor the judicial branch, works political wires among the people as the President may, and as this one does. Individual members of the Legislature may use their individual, local influence at home; but the President feels the political pulse, all over the Union, if he is so inclined; and Grant has long been eminently so inclined.

There is not a "tendency in the Government of the United States," in its constitutional frame work, to a centralized government. It is just the reverse. The tendency has been in the Republican leaders, to so shape and control legislation, and squeezed amendments to the Constitution, as to constitute a strong central power, in their own hands. And this is what Grant has constantly favored. It may be theoretically true, that "the Executive is the mere minister of Congress"—though we know that Grant is something more; but according to the Constitution, and with the veto, which is properly in the President's hands, the Executive becomes, as he should be, a co-ordinate branch of the government. Nevertheless, it is idle to seek to hide from the American people the danger that overshadows their institutions if a corrupt military President be popularly heaved into the office. The writer in the Commercial says:

The general policy and each specific act of the administration, its success or failure in the enforcement of the laws, the manner in which it has vindicated the national honor or interest, the purity and vigor of administration, the abilities, virtues or shortcomings of the chief and subordinate executive officers are all brought into review before the people and the question is one of approval or condemnation. The scrutiny is close, searching and severe, and ought to be so. Those who appeal to the people for a continuance of public confidence ought to be made to pass through the ordeal of popular trial. This is a wholesome exercise of popular power, and it keeps alive that sense of governmental responsibility to the people which is the foundation of our institutions.

We can subscribe to the above, to the letter. Indeed, this is precisely what is going on now throughout the Union; but this has no specific bearing upon the Third Term business. We might here add one word, to the effect, that to the people themselves belongs the selection of their own public servants. It is beneath the dignity of a President to be appealing to the people for a continuance, either of public confidence, or of office. We will quote a portion of another paragraph in the paper under review:

We have no irresponsible public servants. Our mode of enforcing responsibility is by the popular elections; and why should a chief magistrate who has appeared before the august tribunal of the people and obtained the approval of the popular judgment be declared incapable to render further service in the highest office of the nation? He may be the nation's first choice. He may be pre-eminent in virtue, capability, integrity, patriotism and that title to popular confidence and esteem which comes from distinguished public services.

We do not deny that a President may be all this. We have had Presidents who would come up to such a standard; but we are liable, it seems, to have a President, who though popular, from other circumstances, may tall very far short of such standard. We are liable to have a corrupt Senate, and a corrupt House, and a corrupt judiciary; and should all these be capped with a corrupt Executive, the people have over them a government that is dangerous, and which if it retains the power to re-elect itself may subvert the Constitution by corrupt practices in the elections.

It is we think an erroneous view altogether, to regard the office of President as a reward for distinguished services, or as anything more than a necessary means of carrying out the will of the people. Experience has shown that the office, under a system of double terms, can be desecrated and made to subserve the personal will and ambition of the incumbent; and it is this experience which now tells the people of the United States that it is safer for them to have but one term for the Presidency. According to the argument of the writer in the Commercial, the President has but little power, anyhow. In this we do not concur:

The servant of the people must answer to the people. Four years is too long a term for an unworthy chief magistrate. It is long enough for the best one to serve without an appearance before the sovereign tribunal of the people and a renewal of public confidence.

If four years is too long, eight years is too long. One year is too long for a bad man to be President; eight years would not necessarily be too long for a good man to be President; but it is not merely the Presidency; the President is one of a party, and they generally have to be considered together, and they usually stand or fall together. A good man would not use his official power and influence to re-elect himself, for a Third Term; a bad man, as we have seen, may, and will; and it is to prevent any bad man and any wicked party from affecting this trick against the people, that we want the term of the Presidency limited, constitutionally, to one term. The article continues.

The people will never recognize the claims of any man, any family, any class, to a continuance in the office beyond eight years. Not because such pretention is dangerous to the liberties of the country, but because it is anti-American, anti-Republican, contrary to the genius of our institutions and the hallowed traditions of the people.

We cannot imagine why it should be "contrary to the genius of our institutions," but for the reason that it is dangerous to the liberties of the country. We are not aware of any reason for specially guarding this Presidential aspiration matter, other than to put additional security and safe-guards around our institutions, and sacredly to preserve free, popular government. The last paragraph of the article in the Commercial, will hardly take its place as truthful history. For the benefit of our readers we quote it in full.

A similar cry has been started in reference to the present Chief Magistrate, equally without foundation in fact, but so loud and persistent as to have arrested the attention of political conventions, and called forth resolutions vindicating the "unwritten law" on this subject. The able and patriotic letter of the President has silenced the clamor of his political and personal enemies, and it is to be hoped settled the Third Term agitation forever.

This is very far from a correct statement of the case. It is in fact begging the whole question. There would have been no particular discussion of this petty Third Term business, at this time, but for one thing. Now what was that? Simply the fact that Grant has determined to re-elect himself, or re-nominate himself, by the aid of his office-holders—if he can. So far from silencing the clamor, Grant's letter is the indisputable evidence of his unholy ambition. It silences nothing. It merely constitutes one more subject of embarassment in his own party, and at the same time damns him forever before all candid men, as a weak and disingenuous man.

THE Commercial of yesterday discourses very learnedly upon the Democratic ticket. As a specimen of its intelligence and reliability we will mention the fact that it claims that Mr. Peter Fairley was the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts three years ago. The only office for which Mr. Fairley was ever a candidate was Mayor of Allegheny and he came within a score of votes of being elected. The Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts three years ago was Mr. William T. Farley, who though a delegate to the late Democratic Convention was not a candidate for any office. The rest of the Commercial's article is just about as sensible and correct as this. Ignorance, malice and falsehood are the Commercial's only ingredients in constructing an editorial. An article composed of any other ingredients would be rejected from its colu mns.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER is spoken of the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

THE Butler (Pa.) Herald advocates the nomination of Senator Thurman for President.

A NEW journal to support Judge Kelley's theories of expansion will soon, it is said, he started in Philadelphia.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES has sued Richard DeGrey, a New Orleans lawyer, on a charge of libelling her in arguing the opposite side in one of her numerous lawsuits.

IT is charged that Hayes the Radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, contributed $500 to the temperance advocates at Tremont, O., during the crusading movement two years ago.

THE Springfield Republican thinks that if Judge Kelley of Philadelphia doesn't cheer up and wipe his weeping eyes, somebody will be calling him the Jerry Dismal of American politics presently.

GOV. GASTON of Massachusetts has issued a special order dishonorably discharging John H. Hill and William E. Harris, privates in Company H. Fifth Regiment, for intoxication and disorderly conduct while in uniform on the 17th.

THE Republican Convention of Allegheny county has adjourned for a second time without making a nomination for sheriff. In nominating R. H. Patterson for sheriff the Democrats of Allegheny made it a matter of indifference to the people whether the Republicans meet or not.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE proposition which recently came before the Missouri Constitutional Convention, that all elections in the State should be *viva voce*, seems to have a good many friends. The objections to it are obvious, and its advantages for certain localities are seldom fully stated. The opposition in the Convention had the best of a rather animated discussion, and the resolution was defeated by twenty-two majority.

IN view of the fact that officers of the army cannot be paid more than half-pay for the month of June, in consequence of the appropriation for the fiscal year falling short, they will be allowed to purchase subsistence stores for that month on credit, orders to this effect having been promulgated by the War Department.

"MULLETT, professor of profanity," is the way the alleged architect of the Chicago custom-house is spoken of by the New York World, which further remarks: "He has laid many a heavy, ugly load on the bosom of his native land, and has thus transmitted legacies of ungainliness to posterity, for which posterity will doubtless curse him in the Persian manner: "May his face be turned downward and jackasses sit on his uncle's grave!"

ACCORDING to the New York Evening Post the weight of this class of matter from the New York Postoffice, during the first quarter of the present year aggregated 3,745,357 pounds. The postage collected amounted to $82,353. At this rate New York city alone will pay during the year much more than it ever has paid before, or about one-quarter of the entire receipts throughout the United States from this source.

THE following is the full ticket as framed by the Democracy of Butler county, this State: Associate Judge, Hon. Samuel Marshall; Sheriff, George Walters; Prothonatary, James H. Tebay; Clerk of Courts, J. W. Brown; Register and Recorder, J. D. Anderson; Treasurer, H. J. Berg; Commissioners, J. C. Donaldson and Dawson Wadsworth; Auditors, P. J. Kelly and Wm. McCoy; Coroner, Charles Mangel.

THE Democracy of Clarion county, this State, have nominated the following ticket: for State Senator, Hon. William L. Corbett, subject to the decision of Conferees. For Pronthonotary, A. B. Barr; for District Attorney, David Lawson, for Register and Recorder, O. E. Nail; for County Treasurer, Patrick Graham; for County Commissioners, J. T. Burns, S. D. Sloan; for County Auditors, James Russell, H. E. Best.

THE Republican conventions of Philadelphia to nominate candidates for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and City Commissioners, were held on Thursday, the result being as follows: Judge of the Common Pleas—Hon. Craig Biddle; Recorder of Deeds—David H. Lane; Clerk of Quarter Sessions—General H. H. Bingham; City Commissioners—John S. Wetter, David Martin.

THE Washintgon Star says that the one per cent. levy on the salaries of clerks of the Interior Department in aid of the forthcoming election in Ohio does not meet with general favor. Many decline to "pay up" to the extent of one per cent., and some decline to contribute anything at all. Those who take the latter course call the collector's attention to the President's order several years since forbidding the exaction of political tribute from persons employed by the Government.

A WASHINGTON special says: The attempt of the National Republican Committee to levy one per cent. on the salaries of clerks of the Interior Department in aid of the forthcoming campaign in Ohio does not meet with general favor. Many decline to contribute anything at all. Those who take the latter course call the Collector's attention to the President's order several years sinee, forbidding the exaction of political tribute from Government employes.

EX-SENATOR James A. Bayard, of Delaware, thinks "there is no question as worthy of the attention of the public mind to-day as the question of corruption. It must be met, and met speedily, too, if we are at all determined to preserve the institutions founded by our fathers." In regard to the Third-Term, the ex-Senator declares that everything depends upon the fall elections of this year. "Should they go against the administration," he says, "you will hear no more of the Third-Term; but if they should go otherwise, take my word for it Gen. Grant will lose no opportunity in drawing comfort from it, and you will see him the Republican candidate for the Presidency next year."

GOVERNOR ALLEN, it seems, was the recipient of another souvenir of the Democratic Convention, last week, besides his unanimous renomination and the ovation that was given to him afterward. The delegates from Van Wert County brought with them a handsome rustic chair, made of hickory sprouts, which, after being occupied by the Chairman of the Convention, was presented to the Governor, and has since been transferred to his private room in the Executive Department. To the back of the chair is fastened a silver plate, which bears the following inscription: "To Governor William Allen. From the Democracy of Van Wert County, Ohio."

MR. CHARLES WENTWORTH ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is a native of Bangor, about forty-five years of age. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Maine regiment of infantry and was afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and with his regiment engaged in several battles afterward. At the second Bull Run in August, 1862, he had a horse shot under him. After a faithful and honorable service, during which he never left his command for a day, he tendered his resignation, declined a brigadier-generalship and was discharged in January, 1863. He was candidate for Governor in 1870, when Perham (Rep.) was elected.

OBITUARY.

HON. O. B. M'FADDEN.

We regre t to hear of the death at Olympia, Washington Territory, on Friday last of Hon. O. B. McFadden, late Delegate in Congress from that Territory. Judge McFadden was a native, and for many years a resident of Washington county in this State; he was Prothonotary of the county and represented it with great ability for two terms in the popular branch of the State Legislature. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce one of the U. S. Judges for the new Territory of Washington in the Pacific coast. We believe he held this office for seven or eight years. Two years ago he was elected a Delegate in Congress over a strong Republican, and would have been a candidate for re-election this year had not his failing health compelled him to decline a renomination. Judge McFadden spent the greater portion of last summer and fall in Pittsburgh and with his friends and relatives in Washington county. He was an earnest and unflinching Democrat, of fine attainments as a lawyer and politician, and sterling integrity of character. His death will be regretted by hosts of attached friends not only in the Pacific coast, but in Western Pennsylvania.

OUR LIBEL SUIT.

ADDITIONAL PROTESTS FROM THE PRESS.

[From the Washington Review and Examiner.]

"THE GENERAL FEELING."

We only express the general feeling when we say that the verdict in the case against the Pittsburgh POST is an outrage upon justice. There were great reasons for THE POST'S remarks in regard to the subject. If the press is to be put under a judicial censorship, its power to defend the right will soon disappear. The Harrisburg Patriot justly remarks:

"It must be a gratifying fact to the publishers of the Pittsburgh POST that the jury verdict in the late libel case, assessing damages for the plaintiff to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is condemned as vindictive and excessive with one voice by all its competitors in business and politics in the city of Pittsburgh. The verdict was not warranted either by the law or the facts of the case and will doubtless be set aside by the court."

[Beaver Argus and Radical, (Rep).]

ON SLIPPERY GROUND

In the libel suit against the Pittsburgh POST on trial last week at Pittsburgh, the jury retuned a verdict of $10,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The amount is universally believed to be excessive, and to an "outsider" it looks as if the jurors themselves were a vindictive set of fellows, who had a score of some kind or other to settle with the defendants. The cause of the action was an article published in THE POST in February, 1874, wherein the then chairman of the Democratic county convention, was accused of abandoning his trust and being a traitor to his party. If the verdict in this case stands, Pennsylvania editors occupy very slippery ground, being liable to be gobbled up by almost any graceless scamp whose political or personal rascalities they lay bare.

[Williamsport Sun and Democrat.]

"EXORBITANT DAMAGES."

We last week announced the result of the assessed damage by a Pittsburgh Jury, in the alleged libel suit, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. This, everybody must conclude, is a case of great injustice to the defendants and is simply an outrageous and excessive verdict. We do not for a moment suppose, that it or one half of that amount, can stand the test of judicial scrutiny or adjudication in any Court of Justice.

[Beaver Democrat.]

The press of the whole country are hearty in their condemnation of the verdict rendered by the Pittsburgh jury, in the recent libel case. If such verdicts could be gained in suits against the embezzlers and swindling contrators of that city, connected with the Ring, we might believe there's a Balm in Gilead.

THE INDIANS.

Prof. Marsh's Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Hon. George W. Lane, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; ex-Governor Fletcher of Missouri, and ex-Governor Bullock of Massachusetts have been appointed a special Commission to investigate the charges of Prof. Marsh against Indian agent Saville of Red Cloud Indian agency.

CESSION OF THE BLACK HILLS.

The following dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau this morning.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, June 24To.—Hon. E. P. Smith: Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, Indians, having signed an agreement to relinquish their right in Nebraska. They want $11,600 in horses, $9,000 in cows, $2,100 in harness and $2,300 in wagons. All are well pleased.

(Signed) J. W. DAVIS,
United States Indian Inspector.

Secretary Delano and Indian Commissioner Smith left Washington for New York in the limited early express train this morning, on business connected with the Indian bureau.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Swift Justice Meted to a Negro.

NDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—Keimer, the negro who committed the outrage on the wife of Mr. Wm. Vaughn near Carthage' Hancock county, the early part of this week, was brought to Greenfield from Rushville for safe keeping.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, a party of about one hundred and sixty masked and armed men, said to be from Hancock, Shelby and Rush counties, broke open the jail and took the negro out and hung him in one of the halls at the fair ground. The affair created the most intense excitement at Greenfield this morning, but no arrests of the parties implicated have been made.

PERSONAL.

VICKSBURG, June 26.—Crosby, the Sheriff of this county who was shot in the early part of June, has recovered sufficiently to be out. Gilmore, his deputy, whom he charged with the shooting, was tried before a negro magistrate to-day and discharged.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Gen. George A. Forsyth, has, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant General Sheridan, been ordered by the War Department to Europe, on business connected with the military service.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Treasurer New had an interview to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. Spinner. He will enter upon his duties on Thursday next.

SYRACUSE, June 26.—Announcement is made on the authority of Arthur Chambers that Tom Allen will fight George Rook for $1,000 a side, July 1st, within fifty miles of Detroit. Harry Hill is to be stakeholder and referee and now holds Allen's $1,000.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this city have extended a call to the Rev. F. B. Heberton, of Duluth, to become their pastor.

TENNESSEE.

Sinking of the Belle of Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, June 26—The steamer Grand Tower brings no additional information in regard to the sinking of the Belle of Shreveport. As she did not meet the Parker it is believed the latter is at work assisting the Belle.

A PHYSICIAN MURDERED.

Dr. Brand, a young physician of St. Catharine's sixty miles above here, was shot in the back of the head and instantly killed last Wednesday while sitting in his office. There is no clue to the assassin.

THE MURMURING RIVER.

Falling ever,
And silent never,
Thou hurriest by.
Now softly flowing
And brightly glowing,
And clearly showing,
Thy waters lie.

Through meadows bending,
Sweet flowers are sending
Their breath, and lending
Thy wave perfume.
Thy myrtle covers
Thy banks, and lovers,
As evening hovers,
Are in its gloom.

And lillies swelling
With dew and smelling
Of morn, and telling
Their leaves below.
No fairest flower,
In bush or bower,
So takes the shower,
And scents it so.

Dark eyes are flashing,
And fair hands dashing
Thy foam, and splashing
The bubbles fly.
So murmuring river,
Falling ever,
And silent never,
Thou hurriest by.

—J. C. Percival.

LADY FRANKLIN.

A TOUCHING HISTORY.

There is something both touching and appropriate in the petition of Lady Franklin, lying in dangerous and perhaps mortal illness, for the prayers of the American people. It was an American expedition which brought to an end her terrible and long-lingering suspense. From McClintock and his brave comrades she at last learned the not to be doubted news that her gallant and heroic husband had perished amid the icy mysteries of the farthest North. Lady Franklin did not need this proof of American interest in her life purpose and heart's work; her sufferings, her noble heroism, her unselfish devotion, her untiring energy, her uncowed spirit, have always received our warmest sympathies. Surely her appeal will be answered, if not in the churches—where perhaps it will be—at least in thousands of hearts impressed with the beauty of her devotion throughout the land. The old classic tales of wifely fidelity and self-sacrifice almost pale before her heroic search for her husband's fate for more than thirty years. Left alone at an age when it is proper to be joyous, and excusable to be giddy and forgetful, she has passed earlier and later youth, womanly prime, and oncoming age in this constant, heart-ringing, yet undismayed pursuit. The pleasures, the ambitions of life were afar off from her; her soul dwelt in the grim solitudes of ice deserts; her spirit was in the vague regions where there is nothing of vegetation, where an awful and eternal silence reigns, but where, also, she believed that her hero husband, dead or alive, must be. We may guess that for long years there dwelt a hope in her heart that Sir John was yet alive; that he had somehow escaped, perhaps, from the vast ice prison; that he had passed, by perilous wanderings, and it might be by shipwreck, far beyond the frozen North, and been thrown upon some remote but hospitable land, where the grass grew and men could live.

Then came the truth, that the vestiges of Franklin and his men had been found, vestiges which left no doubt of their indentity, or of the long ago accomplished fate of the voyagers. Certainty, even the saddest, is better than harrowing suspense; and Lady Franklin was as heroic under the sore bereavement as she had borne up nobly while there was still hope. Franklin must indeed have been a noble man to have inspired such devotion in the hearts of two self-sacrificing wives. His first wife, Eleanor Porden, lay mortally ill when he set out on his second Arctic expedition, in 1825. He offered to remain till she was well; but she begged him to proceed on his voyage, and placed in his hands a silk flag, which she asked him to hoist in the Polar sea. He sailed; and the day after his gentle young wife died. He returned in three years to wed Jane Griffin, the lady who is now known as Lady Franklin; the story of her devotion is household words in both countries. What has she suffered none can tell; that she has suffered nobly, all men have seen. And now, at last, after long weary waiting, and when she has passed the psalmist's limit of the threescore and ten by five years, it may be that her life's desire is about to be granted her, and that she will ere long, rejoin her long-lost hero and husband. Should she pass away, it is to be hoped that her memory will be honored by a memorial in England's grand old mausoleum, dedicated to kings, nobles, poets and heroes; for none lie in Westminster Abbey more worthy to be remembered for heroism and fidelity than Lady Franklin. Her story will be a romance and an example to future generations of the young, and her name will become the typification of wifely virtues.—[Boston Post.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE IN LONDON.

The London Times says: "The Peculiar People, several of whose members are now awaiting trial for manslaughter in not calling in medical aid when members of their body were sick, have resolved boldly to put to practical test the question as to whether medical aid is really a necessity, or whether prayer alone is not sufficiently efficacious in all cases of sickness. For some time past a large twenty-roomed house, situated in Tower street, on the northeast side of London Fields, has been empty. A few days since much excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the appearance outside the house of a board bearing the following inscription: "House of Faith, for the reception of such sick as are considered hopeless(ly) incurable, to be healed by the prayer of faith." "And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Matthew xxi., 22d verse. "Is any sick among you; let him call for the elders of the Church and let them pray over him and anoint him with oil in the name of the Lord. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins they shall be forgiven him. Confess your faults one to another and pray for one another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."—St. James, chapter v., 14-16 verses. "And these signs shall follow them that believe, in my name shall they cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they bring any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."—St. Mark, chapter xvi., 17-18 verses. There will be a strenuous opposition on the part of the inhabitants to the opening of the hospital."

THE SAFE OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American sends the following from Norfolk, Va., about the safe of the man-of-war Cumberland, recently raised:

"The iron safe lately taken from the wreck of the ill-fated United States man-of-war Cumberland, ran into and sunk by the Confederate ram Merrimack in Hampton Roads in 1861, is now on exhibition in this city. It is an old-fashioned concern, square, about the size of a common size tea-chest, and built of cast-iron. When found it was lying on its side, buried in about four feet of mud on a deck next to the one where it stood when the ship went down. Rust has eaten through it in several places, and there is an opening on its side about three inches wide, caused, it is supposed, by the explosion of a torpedo. It is said that through this opening a shower of $8,000 in gold coin marked the track of its ascent from the wreck to the schooner. None of it of course can ever be recovered, as the water there is nearly one hundred feet deep and the tide very swift. The parties who have the safe are silent in regard to its contents, and are not likely to tell the amount of its treasure, but it is confidently believed that their banking account has been increased about $75,000 in gold. Fully this amount has been expended in the various vain endeavors to find it before these parties undertook the job. One company alone, at the head of which was Ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, is known to have sunk $25,000 in the fruitless enterprise. It is now known that those who formerly searched for this money were many times either standing on the very spot or very near it, and had they known it could have easily put their hands on it. The deck around it had been shattered and the safe itself been partly blown open by torpedoes being exploded beside it.

"While Captain Brown was searching for the spot where he supposed the safe to be, he stumbled against what he supposed to be a log of wood, but what he subsequently was horrified to find was the ghastly remains of a man, hardened and petrified into stone, standing solid and erect, a lone sentinel, watching, as it were, the treasures of the deep, surrounded by the bones of his lost comrades who died with him while vainly and nobly battling for the preservation of their good and beloved old ship. It was when endeavoring to raise this strange object out of its grave of mud he found the safe, which was immediately taken up and brought to Norfolk. Brown has been a most successful diver, having performed many dangerous and difficult operations of this kind both here and in England. O. E. C. Maltby, who employs him, and who gets the bulk of this money, is a merchant of this city, and is largely engaged in recking operations in all parts of the United States. He will doubtless put the gold where it will do the most good. Several suspicious characters, attracted here, it is supposed, by the announcement that the safe would not be opened until the arrival of certain interested Detroit parties, have been put under the surveillance of the police. Three of them, two nights before the safe was opened, were found secreted in the back yard of the Atlantic Hotel, where the safe is kept, but made their escape before they could be arrested. It is the intention of Mr. Maltby to present the safe, with other valuable curiosities taken from the wrecks in Hampton Roads, to the Massachusetts Historical Society, in time to be exhibited at the coming centennial celebration"

TATTLING.

In all the black catalogue of vices, which unhappily debase the character of the sons and daughters of Adam, tattling well nigh holds the pre-eminence. It is the meanest, the most detestable of all habits, and when once contracted, clings as it were, with the tenacity of a demon. In view of its depravity, and of the many and fearful vices following in its train, the Lord commanded Moses to "speak unto all the congregations of Israel and say unto them: Thou shalt not go up and down, as a talebearer among the people," and in the sacred psalm it is written, "Whoso privily slandereth his neighbor, him will I cut off."

The rabid dog, let loose in a community to bite whatever man or beast he meets, is not as dangerous as the tattler. The dog kills only the individual bitten, while the tattler's venom poisons madly and fatally, the whole community. He goes to a neighbor's, and listening attentively, hears, perhaps, something said that may be used to the disparagement, possibly, the ruin of another, which he drinks down with the avidity with which the thirsty toper does the fiery fluid, and then goes forth with venomous tongue to disseminate suspicion, distrust and rankling hate, where before was the abode of neighborly love and confiding trust.

Thus the peace of society is marred, often disrupted; confidence destroyed; friends made foes, discord and strife created, and all the diabolical schemes of the father of lies, used to destroy all that is lovely and of good report, furthered by the tattler, who may well be compared to the viper in the fable, that, warmed and brought to life by the care of a too kindhearted benefactor, turned and stung him to the heart.

THE SALMON FISHERIES IN SCOTLATD.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The salmon angling season on Loch Tay, which closes the last day of May, was this year a productive one. The average weight of fish captured was calculated at a little over twenty-two pounds. Among the larger fish taken were eleven of thirty pounds each, eight of thirty-one pounds, ten of thirty-two pounds, five of thirty-three pounds, four of thirty-four pounds, one of thirty-five pounds, two of thirty-six pounds, two of thirty-eight pounds, and one of forty pounds. Last year one fish weighing forty-eight pounds was taken, and another of fifty pounds. In some of the northern Scotch waters salmon angling has been pretty fair lately; but throughout the country generally the season, so far, has been a most unproductive and disappointing one. The reports from the Tweed continue to be of the most gloomy description; the river has fallen to its summer level, fish are not 'traveling,' and, as there appears every probability of the drought continuing, we shall possibly not hear of much sport for some time to come. The same remarks apply generally to most rivers in England, Ireland and Scotland, and unless great improvement in the fishing sets in, both by nets and rods, it is to be feared that the year 1875 will be a very unproductive one."

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

The central portions of the continent of Australia appear by the accounts given in the Melbourne Argus to have suffered severely from drought. In Victoria the country inside the coast ranges was parched up, no rain of importance having fallen for months. Slight showers had visited the eastern and southern coast districts at intervals of a few days, but the south-western districts were as dry as the interior, and the live stock were beginning to suffer from want of water as well as from shortness of feed. On some of the early lambing stations fears were entertained that it would be necessary, as in former similar emergencies, to destroy the lambs as they were born, in order to save the ewes. No drought so severe had occurred, it is stated, for fourteen years. In the meantime, however, the health of the live stock, except as regards pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, is represented as being satisfactory. The foot-and-mouth disease has not been heard of in the colony since the "stamping out" process was applied to a few cases which arose owing to the importation of a diseased beast about three years ago. The enactments prohibiting the importation of cattle and sheep have so far served to keep Australasia free from both aptha and rinderpest. The time over which the original prohibition extended having expired it has been necessary to issue a proclamation extending the provision still further. This course has been taken by the governments of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australasia. This extension of the prohibition is viewed with the disapproval by some of the stockowners, who are desirous of importing pure-bred cattle from England, and steps have been taken in New South Wales to influence the government towards a reversal of the adopted policy.

ACTING IN CHARACTER.

[St Joseph Gazette.]

"I say, girls," said a little, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired boy on Second Street yesterday, "let me take your candy and we'll all play chicken."

"Is it nice?" inquired half a dozen six-year olds in chorus.

"Nice! you bet it is. Let me show you. Now, I'll lay the candy down here on the step, and you all go down there and come up when you hear me call like a rooster."

The girls retreated and gathered in a group about fifteen feet off, while the boy got on his knees, with his head over the candy, and began to call and strut and flap his arms like a rooster's wings.

"Cluck, cluck, rat, rat, rap, cluck," and all the girls came running up and bent down to pick up the candy, when the little fellow opened his mouth and took it in at one gulp.

"Oh, you mean boy," they cried, "you have taken all our candy."

"That's cause I played rooster," said the boy; "roosters always calls the hens up when he finds a grain of corn, and then picks it up himself."

THE MAGIC OF A MARRIAGE-FEE

Not long ago, a lady of very interesting and lovely appearance called upon me. I had married her, some years before. I did not remember her, but she recalled the circumstance, and she then said that Heaven had not blessed her with children, and she believed the reason was because her husband did not give me any fee! I laughed, of course, as you do now, and tried to laugh her out of the idea, but she was very serious, very earnest about it, so I had to submit, and accept the honorarium which she offered. Sometime after, I met her father, whom I recollected, in the street, and as we walked along together, I asked him how his daughter was. He said she was very well, and very happy with her little boy! Now, my brother ministers, take heart! if Providence looks out so diligently for the marriage-fees, do not concern yourselves about any sublunary matters, but give yourselves, heart and soul, to the good work of serving the truth.—[Rev. Dr. Furness.

HOW THE GIRLS EAT CANDY AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

[Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

Mr. James Campbell, the chief steward at Vassar College, says that the young ladies of the College are given to eating confectionery between meals, and considers that the use of candies in that manner is certainly hurtful to them, but the appetite for it seems to be fixed, and therefore he attempts to meet the situation by putting fine candies upon the table. Candy eating by girls between meals is, in his opinion, fully as bad a habit as cigar smoking by young men. The extravagance of it is also to be deplored. One lady pupil in the College uses it to an extreme, and not long ago, she had a package of candy sent to her from New York, the bill for which amounted to $40. If one lady hands it around freely, another thinks she must, too, and then there is no end to the outlay of money for it.

A FATAL CIGAR.

If a gentleman must smoke while riding with a lady, he ought to be careful not to let the sparks from his cigar fall upon the lady's dress. A recent fatal accident in Winooski is supposed to have originated in this way. Two young ladies were riding with a friend, when one of them remarked that her feet were warm, and shortly afterward jumped from the carriage and ran down the road with her clothing on fire. She was soon overtaken by her companions, and the flames were subdued, but not until both of the ladies had been so horribly burned that one of them, Miss Mary Daly, has since died, and the other one, Honora Daly, is still confined to her bed. It is supposed that the lady's dress was set on fire by the sparks from a cigar which the gentleman had been smoking.

THE Liverpool Post tells the story of the ill treatment of the Duchess of Edinburgh by her husband, and seems to delight in spreading the scandal.

THOU AND I.

Strange, strange for thee and me
Sadly afar,
Thou safe, beyond, above,
I 'neath the star;
Thou where flowers deathless spring,
I where they fade;
Thou in God's paradise,
I 'mid the shade.

Thou where each gale breathes balm,
I tempest tossed;
Thou where true joy is found,
I where 'tis lost.
Thou counting ages thine,
I not the morrow;
Thou learning more of bliss,
I more of sorrow.

Thou in eternal peace,
I 'mid earth's strife;
Thou where care hath no name,
I where 'tis life.
Thou without need of hope,
I where 'tis vain;
Thou with wings dropping light,
I with time's chain.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Loved, loving ever;
Thou by Life's deathless fount,
I near Death's river;
Thou winning Wisdom's lore,
I strength to trust;
Thou 'mid the seraphim,
I in the dust.

—Phœbe Cary.

MARK TWAIN'S BIG FRIGHT.

A STORY OF OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI, NOT IN THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

[St. Louis Cor. of the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

While sitting in front of the Southern Hotel, talking to a future great citizen about the old steamboat days of St. Louis, when captains, clerks and pilots ran the town, and ran it under a full head of steam, an ancient mariner let up on whittling the arm of the next chair, turned toward us, and remarked: "You was speaking of the old river days?" "We was," I replied. "Perhaps, now, you have been reading some of Sam Clemens's yarns?" I held up a copy of the Atlantic, opened at Mark Twain's article, which had really brought about the conversation. "Yes, I thought so; well, he don't tell all he knows," said the social riverman, reaching over for a tobacco-pouch which a gentleman was passing to a friend. "There's one little affair he ain't worked into print yet, and it ain't likely he will."

The social stranger quit off on his reminiscence at this point and talked generally about the bad outlook of the crops and the universal disadvantage of dryness. Seeing that nothing but gin and sugar would start him anew, he was persuaded into a convenient barroom, and after hoisting in three fingers (held vertically), a handful of crackers and several chunks of cheese, he proceeded with his anecdote, interrupting himself a number of times to remark to the barkeeper, "The same, pard."

"I was first engineer of the Alexander Scott when Sam Clemens (Mark Twain) was a cub in her pilot house. He was a chipper young chap, with legs no bigger'n a casting line, and fuller of tricks than a mule colt. He worked off jokes on everybody aboard, from the skipper down to the roosters (darkey deck hands), but they were all taken in good part, but I lay by two or three to pay back. About the time Sam got the run of the river enough to stand alone at the wheel, the Scott went into the lower river trade, carrying cotton from Memphis to New Orleans. Perhaps, now, you never see a boat in the cotton trade burn? Well, you may cover your cotton from stem to stern with tarpaulins, and keep your donkey engine steamed up, but if a spark of fire touches cotton, enough to fill a tooth, your boat's a corpse. It's quicker'n gunpowder to burn, and no pilot can reach the lower deck from the texas in time to save himself, let alone his Saratoga. So, you see, everybody in that trade is on the watch, and an alarm of fire in a boat loaded with cotton will turn a man's hair gray quicker'n an alligator can swallow a nigger.

"Sam, being a young pilot, and new to the cotton trade, was told over and over again how the profession would lose a promising cub if ever a fire broke out on the Scott and the boy got nervous. My striker and me always managed to be in the lunch room when Sam came off watch, and as he came in we would talk about the number of cotton boats that burnt in such a year, and how such a cub would have made a lightning pilot if he hadn't got burnt up in the cotton trade; and we always noticed that Sam's appetite failed him after that, and instead of going to bed he would go prowling around the lower deck and peering about the hatchways smelling at every opening like a pup that had lost its master.

"One day when we backed out of Memphis with a big cargo of cotton, I complained, in Sam's hearing, that the mate had loaded the boat too near the engines. The boy followed me into the engine room, and, without seeming to notice him, I told my striker I would do my level best to keep the cotton from catching fire, but that it was a slim chance with bales piled right up before the furnace doors. Sam got whiter'in a bulkhead, and went up to the texas, where he packed his Saratoga, ready for any business that might come before the meeting. When he went on watch I posted the second clerk to keep an eye in him. He hid behind a smokestack and saw Sam alone in the pilot house, his hair on end, his face like a corpse's, and his eyes sticking out so far you could have knocked them off with a stick. He danced around the pilothouse, turned up his nose like he was smelling for a polecat, pulled every bell, turned the boat's nose for the bank, and yelled "Fire!" like a Cherokee Indian on the war path. That yell brought everybody on deck. We had a big cargo of passengers, and the women screeched, the men rushed for cork pillows, and the crew yanked the doors off their hinges and rushed to the guards, ready to go overboard at the first moderation of weather. The skipper had hard work to make the crazy passengers believe that there wasn't any fire, but he brought them to reason finally. I paid no attention to Sam's frantic yells, so the boat didn't run her nozzle against the bank he aimed for.

"The captain and pilot and a lot of passengers, after hunting all over the boat, couldn't find a sign of the fire anywhere outside the furnaces, and then they went for Sam. He swore up and down that he smelt cotton burning; no use talking to him—he knew the smell of burning cotton, and, by thunder, he had smelt it. The first pilot said kind of soft and pityingly to Sam. 'My boy, if you'd told me you was so near the jim jams I'd stood double watch for you. Now, you go and soak your head in a bucket of water and take a good sleep and you'll be all right by to-morrow.' Sam just biled over at this, and when a pretty woman passenger said to the skipper, loud enough for Sam to hear, 'So young and nice-looking, too—how sad it would make his poor mother feel to hear how he drinks,' he fairly frothed at the mouth. You never see a fellow so toned down as Sam was after that, and though the boys never quit running him, he never talked back, but looked kind of puzzled—as though he was trying to account for that smell of cotton smoke."

"And what was the cause of the smell?" I asked mine Ancient. He chuckled a full minute and then said, "You see there's a speaking tube running from the engine room to the pilot house. I had in mind the tricks Sam had played on me, and having worked him to a nervous state about fire, I waited till he was alone in the pilot house, and set fire to a little wad of cotton, stuffed it into the speaking tube, and the smell came out right under his nose. A little sugar on it, pard."

THE FIRST AMERICAN ROYALIST.

Potter's American Monthly relates the romantic history of the earliest scion of royalty who found refuge in America from the sorrow and peril of a lofty state. The story was originally published in Bossu's "Travels in North America" (1778), and was picked up by the author while sojourning in New Orleans. In 1711, Charlotte Louisa, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, was married to Alexis Petrowitz, son of Peter the Great and heir of the Russian Empire. She was from her bridal hour the victim of her husband's savage temper, and was frequently in his paroxysms of rage, consequent upon intoxication, subjected to personal violence. One day when the royal pair happened to be unattended, the Prince fell into one of his wonted fits of passion, during which he struck the Princess to the floor, and then passing out, mounted his horse and rode off to his summer palace. Meantime the Princess was tenderly cared for, but as the result of her excessive agitation she was prematurely brought to labor and delivered of a still-born infant. Her life was despaired of, but a strong constitution insured in the end her recovery.

Among the Princess' attendants was the famous Countess Konigsmark, formerly the mistress of Augustus II., of Poland, and the mother of the distinguished Marshal Saxe. This lady deeply sympathized with the unhappy Princess, and, wishing to rescue her from her wretched fate, persuaded her to free herself from the Prince. In order to accomplish this word was sent to the latter that his wife had suddenly died in child-birth. The brutal husband returned the command that she should have an immediate and private burial. This order was most favorable to the Countess, who superintended a mock funeral, at which none of the three or four witnesses present discovered that a log of wood instead of the Princess occupied the coffin.

The night following the funeral, the Princess set off for Paris, accompanied by two faithful German servants, a man and woman, and carrying with her a goodly amount of gold and silver. From Paris, she embarked for the french colony at New Orleans. Not long after her arrival, she was recognized by the Chevalier d'Aubant, who had seen her in the streets of St. Petersburg. Suspecting the cause of the exile, he maintained a discreet silence, but, making a friend of the Princess' man-servent, he was rewarded with the history of her sad experience, without making himself known to the Princess. The Chevalier offered her his means and services, which were gladly accepted. A plantation was opened by the exiles, and with the Chevalier's help was managed successfully. At last the faithful old man-servant died, and then the Chevalier declared his indentity. As he was an amiable gentleman, and from a good Ardennes family, in due time he gained the Princess' affection and became her husband.

A child was born to the loving couple, and for fifteen years their happiness was unalloyed. The Chevalier was at the end of this time afflicted with disease which required the treatment of skillful physicians, and it was determined to sell the plantation and go to Paris. While there Madame d'Aubant was one day walking with her daughter in a public garden when she was recognized by Marshal Saxe, who saluted her as the Princess Charlotte. The lady prevailed upon him to preserve her secret for three months. Meanwhile the Chevalier recovered from his illness, and the day before the seal of secrecy was removed from the lips of Marshal Saxe, the d'Aubant family sailed for the Isle of France, over which the Chevalier had been appointed Governor of the East India Company.

On their departure Marshal Saxe revealed the facts in the case to the King of France, who immediately communicated them to the Queen of Hungary, an older sister of Madam d'Aubant. The Queen immediately sent a letter to her long-mourned relative entreating a visit from her. Madame d'Aubant replied with corresponding affection, but declared that nothing would induce her to reassume royalty or to give up her husband and child. But the Chevalier soon after fell a victim to the climate of the Isle of France, and Madame d'Aubant returned to the Continent, finally settling at Brussels, where she enjoyed a pension of 10,000 florins from the House of Brunswick, and consecrated her remaining years to deeds of piety and benevolence.

SEIZURE OF A MAN'S LEGS FOR DEBT.

Hard by Paris lives an old soldier who lost both legs in one of the many battles which Napoleon fought. His meagre pension could not keep debt away from him, and want. The constable came to satisfy the execution he held in his hand. He could find nothing in the chamber but the old soldier's two wooden legs, and even these he would not have, gotten had not the old soldier been abed. There the latter still remains, for, being legless, he cannot budge. He has appealed to the law to restore him his legs.

HOW VANDERBILT GOT RICH.

[From the Tribune.]

Reporter—Commodore, what in your opinion is the true secret of success in making money?

Vanderbilt—Save what you have and live within your income. Avoid all speculation. No matter what I was making, I always made it a rule to save something, and this course, if persisted in, is sure to succeed. The money will pile up in time.

FLORENCE.

What though with tinge of silvery gray
Her tresses dark are gleaming;
What though her eye's once lustrous ray
Gleams forth more mellow beaming;

Time, on her fair, unruffled brow,
Has laid his finger lightly
Serener beauties lingering now
Where charms have shone more brightly.

And gently, to her bosom's swell
There gushes up, unbidden,
The heat-glow, from affection's well,
Of warm emotions hidden.

A soft, benignant sweetness plays,
Like sunshine, o'er her features,
Reflecting sympathetic rays
On all her fellow-creatures.

And still, by beauty's magic spell,
She holds the envied power
Her list of captive hearts to swell
With conquests of the hour.

While honor guards her votive train,
Attention by the Graces,
She leads, by wit's magnetic chain,
The vanquished in her traces.

Leads like a gentle spirit bright
Borne on celestial pinions:
And yet a breathing flushed delight
From Love's own blest dominions.

FASHIONS AND FABRICS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

DRESSES.

The black grenadine dress is the standard dress for the summer. French lace is used more than anything else for trimming. A large quantity of lace is required for basque, sleeve and overskirt. Next to laces, fringes of most intricate and fanciful design are chosen. These make a change from the self-trimmings that have been so long used, and are still retained for lower skirts, though they are not effective in the plaid, check, damask and Mexicaine grenadines that have superseded plain canvas grenadine. The most popular patterns are small open checks and the larger blocks a fourth of an inch in size; those with plain stripes alternating with checked are also stylish. It is an unusual thing to find lower skirts made of grenadine. They are almost invariably silk, and the flounces may also be silk if the skirt is needed for other suits, but very many have shirred and knife-pleated grenadine flounces mounted on silk.

Another fashion is that of shirred silk flounce elaborately trimmed with grenadine pleatings. The grenadine over-skirt for very dressy costumes is elaborately shirred, caught up with long looped bows of the repped silk called turquoise, and edged with a frill of lace. The basque is grenadine laid smoothly over gros grain like that used for the skirt, without other lining, and abundantly trimmed with lace on the edge, down the front and back in jabots, around the neck, and on the wrists. Simpler toilettes of grenadine have merely a basque and deep apron of any of the plaid or matelasse patterns, edged with knife pleatings of silk, and worn over the black silk skirt of some other costume.

OVER SKIRTS.

The deep round over skirts of the simple shape that has so long been popular are worn with these dresses, as they conceal all the untrimmed part of the silk skirt worn with them; others more fancy have a deep apron, with a black breadth caught up in a row of puffs and edged with knife pleatings of silk. Little fichus of grenadine edged with lace or fringe are seen on imported grenadine dresses. Velvet barred grenadine over a skirt of black velvet, and also velvet sleeves, make a rich dress that will not be considered too heavy for August at the seaside and fashionable watering places.

Colored grenadines and Mexicaines will be more worn this summer than they have been of late. Dark navy blue grenadine in small square meshes is almost as popular as black. It is made up over silk of the same color in the way just described for black grenadine, and is trimmed with crimped tape fringe. There are also many pretty costumes of gray grenadine over silk, some of which have a jacket of the grenadine, pointed and loose in front, opening over a vest and close-fitting behind; fringe is the trimming. Dark blue silk is sometimes associated with gray grenadine as a foundation, forming sleeves, vest and skirt. Ecru Mexicaine retains its popularity, and is worn over nut brown and over blue silk as it was last summer. Pretty summer toilettes are made with basques and overskirts of plaid grenadine, shaded gray, barred with rose, blue or crimson, while the sleeves and lower skirt are of gray silk. The plaid is more effective if cut bias. Ladies who have in their wardrobes partly worn silks of dust brown, ashes-of-roses, French gray, violet, or chestnut brown, can make fresh summer toilettes of them by buying ten yards of these new plaid grenadines and making them up in this simple manner.

LACE SACQUES

will be the popular outside garment for midsummer. The favorite shapes are long, neatly fitted in the back, loose in front, of equal length all around, with half-flowing sleeves. Guipure lace sacques are especially stylish this season. The novelty in lace garments is a small mantilla of the old time shape, with long square fronts and short round back. This is made of many rows of French or of llama lace, in rows slightly full, sewed on a foundation of black net. Sometimes rows of jet fringe glisten amidst the lace; a full ruche trims the high neck; bows of gros grain ribbon are in the front and back, and narrow ribbons underneath confine the cape at the waist. They are considered especially stylish with black dresses of silk or grenadine and with light fancy summer dresses. More matronly looking mantles have large deep capes behind, while the fronts are lapped like a fichu and passed under a belt. The pretty round cardinal capes, so popular with young ladies, are made of real Valenciennes lace and rows of insertion, with full lace ruff, and bows of Sevres blue ribbon with long flowing ends.

The newest black lace cardinals are quite deep, and are formed of alternate rows of beaded French insertion and gros grain ribbon, with an edge of lace on the bottom. These elbow capes are very commonly worn, as they are inexpensive little wraps, easily made at home. They are small round capes falling to the waist. The foundation is black Brussels net—tulle is not strong enough—upon which seven or eight rows of lace are mounted.

The straw-wrought lace which Parisian correspondents say is superseding jet, has just been imported. It comes in wide black net for basques and overskirts, with edging for trimming. The effect of this light straw work on fine black net is very fine when worn over black dresses of velvet or silk. The favorite wheat pattern is largely imported, but this is not as stylish as the striped patterns, that look like dotted straw galloon sewed on the net, but are not, as the embroidery is done directly on the fabric.

Guipure net is the favorite lace for over dresses this season. It is worn both in black and ecru, and a late importation is black guipure, wrought with colored silk in Greek square patterns, stripes, etc. There are quantities of beaded guipure and yak laces, both made and unmade, in the shops, and there are fanciful jackets in striking shapes and without sleeves, but these showy garments have but short popularity.

Sleeveless jackets for summer evenings at the hotels, hops and concerts are lengthwise rows of black velvet alternating with Valenciennes insertion, or, if black lace is preferred, with guipure. Others have puffs between stripes of Valenciennes insertion. These puffs are most daintily laundried, and are graduated to fit tapering waists, not by the seamstress, but by the laundress, who draws the puff more closely.

BONNETS.

The fashion of brimless hats, that is with the brims turned up very high and trimmed underneath with clusters of flowers—still continues without gaining general favor. It is with bonnets as with dresses, both are becoming more individual; each lady choose the shape best suited to her face, age and taste. Bonnets round, square, pointed, turned down, turned up, scanty and full, large and small, all are accepted—even the Chinese bonnet, with the brim trimmed with grelots. Every kind of bonnet is now in fashion, provided that it is not loaded, but crushed with flowers.

Black lace bonnets, made of real thread net, without dots, are also worn. The net is mounted plainly on the frame, bound and piped with gros grain, and trimmed with white flowers, without any lace drapery. Black chip bonnets are very generally trimmed with fine white blossoms.

The Medina hat is a novelty for shade hats. The crown and brim are in one piece, the braid is white and soft, and the trimming is a bow of sailor blue gros grain ribbon on top, with long blue strings tied behind.

French Derby hats of white, gray or black chip, and of fine split straw, are for dressy morning wear. They are trimmed with velvet of dark shade, and a feather the color of the hat. Bonnets made of linen to match the suit, when it is of this material, are sometimes worn, especially in the country. For a plain and plaid linen suit, the bonnet has a plaid crown and a plain brim, all of linen. This fashion repeats, while adapting it to the needs of summer, that of the cloth bonnets which have been worn for the last two winters.

VARIETIES.

WHY is a compositor like a cripple? Because he can't get on with a stick.

THIS year's wheat crop of Kansas is roughly estimated at 5,000,000 bushels.

A MARRIAGE took place in Louisville lately between a Chinaman and a colored woman.

The California liquor dealers have started a paper which is to be their organ, and they call it the Temperance Herald.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, Ga., is happy in the possession of a veteran of 94, who is the father of 33 children, 29 boys and four girls.

A YOUNG lady in Massachusetts cancelled her marriage engagement because "dad believes that we have a gold mine on our farm."

THE laborers on the public works in New York are holding indignation meetings to resent the recent decrease in their wages, from $2 to $1 60 per day.

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS, the American dentist of Paris, has a remarkable collection of birds. The greatest rarity of all is a pair of the original breed of chickens from India, the hen alone being valued at $20,000.

A NEW LONDON lady was stupefied while riding in a New York horse-car by inhaling a new and dangerous drug—nitrite of amyl—and was robbed of all her valuables. She was sitting between two men, and one of them passed a muffler over to the other, which contained the stupefying preparation.

"GOOD NEWS," says the Paris Constitutionnel, "is being received from all the wine-growing districts. There is but one cry of joy and admiration in the vineyards at the magnificent appearance of the vines. Since 1840 such promises of abundance had not been seen."

"CAN'T help it, sir," said a Boston hotel clerk to a Massachusetts Senator, who came in about midnight to get a room. "Can't help it, sir, if you're the Vice President himself. Why we've got ten governors of States sleeping on dining-room tables, thirty odd mayors lying around on the parlor floors, and a hundred country editors snoring like bulls of Bashan on the back stairs."—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

ONE of the proprietors of the alpaca factory in Chatauqua county, N. Y., having been presented with a fine pair of Angora goats, attempted the remarkable feat of taking the fleeces from their backs and making a fashionable dress of the wool, between sun and sun. Operations were commenced at sunrise and at an early hour in the afternoon the goods were ready for the dressmakers. Four ladies then made the dress, complete in every particular, and ready for wearing at sunset.

A MALE convict at Cayenne obtained permission to marry a female convict; but as the man was a widower, the Governor declared it was necessary first to obtain the certificate of the death of his first wife. A communication was addressed to the authorities, but without any reply. The convict insisting that the certainty should no longer be delayed, the Governor said, "But what is there to prove that your first wife is dead?" The reply of the convict was tolerably satisfactory on this point: "Why," he said, "I'm here for having assassinated her."

HERR DOPPE of Berlin, a professor of music, has invented a curious method of learning to play the pianoforte. He raises the piano by means of wooden blocks placed under the legs to such a height that when the player sits on an ordinary music stool he has to hold his hands on a level with his eyes in order to reach the keys. Herr Doppe thinks this is the true position in which to cultivate and acquire strength and delicacy of touch. He has many pupils, and some Americans studying under his direction. He writes from Berlin that he has found the very secret of Liszt's wonderful power on the piano.

Weekly Post.

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Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
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THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2.00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE voice of the taxpayer is beginning to be heard in the land.

THE mortality list from the Garonne flood is being largely augmented. The number of drowned is now placed at 2,000. More than 2,500 houses were swept away in Toulouse alone.

THE present management of the District of Columbia is fun for Boss Shepherd, but it is death to the taxpayers; pretty much the same condition of affairs that we have here in Pittsburgh.

THE Democratic window books for every district in Allegheny county may be had at Mr. Bailey's office, Grant street. The new County Committee should soon as organized attend to this matter.

NOT a cherry, apple, plum, peach or pear, in all this region of country, yet the peach crop in Delaware and New Jersey was never so great. It is now estimated at 10,000,000 baskets. This will give us a chance at least for the most delicious of fruits and probably at reasonable rates.

OUR salaried five thousand dollar per annum City Solicitor is of opinion that newspapers can be elected officers of the city for three years and by which they secure the printing, notwithstanding the law is, that it must be given to the lowest responsible bidder. If they can be elected for three years, why not for ten? Perhaps the organs can explain.

SINCE a jury has been found willing to dispense other people's money with a lavish hand in a libel case, we may expect to hear of many badly damaged reputations seeking relief at the hands of an Allegheny county jury. Brother Kountz is asked to deliver twenty-five thousand dollars, once a Presidential salary, for speaking unkindly of some parties connected with the immaculate Indian trade and traders. The Commodore don't scare worth a cent.

WE hardly think that the people of Dublin displayed the proper spirit toward the Irish Rifle Team upon their defeat at Dollymount. That one party or the other would be defeated was inevitable. The match, though not as close as at Creedmoor a year ago was nevertheless hotly contested and the Irish Team did exceedingly good shooting. The people of Dublin have ample cause to be proud of the shooting done by their Team, even if they were defeated. The fact is that there is probably no association in the world that can beat the American Team, and almost any other would have been much more badly defeated than the Irishmen.

REPUBLICAN SPECIE PAYMENT.

Congress, all the time overwhelmingly Republican, has been talking about and discussing in every imaginable shape, the policy and expediency of "resuming specie payments," as the phrase is. As many schemes as there were cliques in and about Washington and New York, have been sagely propounded, hammered at, and condemned, chiefly because they would obviously interfere with the gold gambling operations of the men in power, and their friends. The cry had to be kept up, that a change in the value of paper of nine per cent—for paper was at one time within nine per cent. of par, would ruin the industries of the country; although the country had seen, within a short period, double that appreciation in the market value of our paper promises to pay. And even since the adjournment of Congress, the gold speculators have manipulated the paper, till it is now more than seventeen per cent. below par, and, if they please, they can in one month or less knock ten per cent off this; and all without ruining the industries of the country; though it is true not without worrying and embarrassing more or less all regular business. This they are doing all the time.

The practical question is, whether it is better that Congress should lawfully attempt to legislate the price of the national paper obligations of indebtedness, or continue to let it be done on the street; or worse, in the bear garden of the gold room, and the stock exchange in New York, supposing that the thing can be done, by either of these pieces of machinery. Congress, can do all that Congress should do in the promises, by regulating payments of customs and taxes, and assigning a limit to the amount of paper issues.

If Congress, acting for the people, would say, "we don't intend to make fish of one and flesh of another body of men in the United States," all it has to do is to say so. Let Congress say, that all dues, whether for customs or any debt, shall be payable at par, in the paper obligations of the people of the United States, or in gold, at the option of the person owing the United States. That is, the people, as an aggregate, (which constitutes the real government of the country) shall not take an unfair advantage of any of its individual citizens, but shall put them all absolutely on the same level.

Who is injured by this honest, straight-forward proceeding? "but," says the speculator, "the government has to pay its foreign and other bond holders gold, and not paper; and if gold is at a premium, we the people will have to buy gold to pay the aforesaid." Yes. We wonder what sort of a fist the gold gamblers of New York will make at keeping the United States paper at a discount, when it is receivable at par for all public dues, including customs? Their occupation would be gone; and, until their occupation is gone, and in some such manner, the people and their business will be subjected to their power, as it is to-day—with paper seventeen per cent below par; or more, or less.

The Republican action of Congress, was nothing more or less than this; a cunning trick, designed to save the party harmless through the approaching political campaign. The idea of a Congress of 1874-75 enacting that in 1879, four or five years afterward, specie payment should begin, is a farce. It is just as preposterous as was the undertaking of the Secretary of the Treasury to inaugurate specie payments, by paying out balances of five dollars or less in silver.

The real shock to the country, is the maintenance of the Republican party in power. Put it out of the control of the government, and let the people once more manage their own affairs, and there will be an end of this gold humbug. Don't let Democrats allow themselves to be placed in a false position by cunning Republican wire-workers.

ABOUT REPUDIATION.

It is a favorite practice with a large class of Radical organs, and a small class of Wall street organs that profess to be opposed to Radicalism, to howl about repudiation, when speaking of the Ohio Democratic platform. But the loudest howlers are the Radical organs, some of which are located in this city. In their estimation, every body is in favor of repudiation, who is not in favor of immediate resumption of specie payments without any specie, worth speaking of, to resume with.

Among the howling dervishes in this city we notice the Evening Chronicle, which wastes column after column in abusing Gov. Allen and the Ohio Democracy, totally ignorant all the time that from 1869 up to the canvass of 1874 the Republicans of that State stood upon a paper money—a green-back—platform, while in 1875, they simply dodge the issue, and interpret their platform to mean either specie payments or expansion of the currency according to the locality, using the first argument to catch the bondholders, and the latter to catch the merchants, mechanics and farmers.

But we did not start out with the intention of discussing the merits of the financial question pro or con, but to give the Republican view of it, as presented by the Pittsburgh Gazette, whose loyalty and devotion to its party is not likely to be doubted. In its last issue it discusses the financial question at length, but fails to find any repudiation in the position of the Ohio Democracy. Speaking as to the difference of opinion between the Democracy of the East and West, on the financial question it says:

The Republican party is also divided over it—the announced policy of Congress being to push toward specie payments,—while the majority of the Republican party, in our belief, are not favorable to that policy, if it shall contribute to the continuance of hard times. Of course, the party is in an equivocal position, and hence the more need of decided action to get it out of it.

According to the Gazette, which should be pretty good authority on such questions, the majority of the Republican party are opposed to a forced and precipitate resumption of specie payments which according to certain other organs of the party constitute them repudiationists. Again it says:

The root question, so far as the success of the party is concerned, is, will the financial oppression that now exists continue into next year? If it does, and the people are discontented, out of work, manufacturers burthened, and out of the mass of our population only money lenders prosperous, the Republican party will suffer certain defeat. If, on the other hand, a reasonable degree of prosperity can be restored, the Republican party will be successful, for the simple reason that, all else being equal, the people prefer it. But they do not prefer it, or any party, if they must sacrifice comfort and suffer misery and want.

The Ohio Democracy do not go as far as the following, in their platform, or even in their campaign discussions, in depicting the results that are to follow a forced and precipitate resumption. The Gazette says:

We do not object to specie payments when they can be naturally reached, but we utterly deny that any special advantage will come of them that we did not have under the currency system. They do not save from panics, as 1837 and 1857 prove. They do not make values any more even or regular. They do not prevent weak firms from failing, or dishonest men from evading their debts. Were the country now pressed to specie payments, it would help the Astors, Vanderbilts, Stewarts, Drexels, and foreign capitalists, and crowd and ruin nine-tenths of the people who owe money.

It is to be borne in mind that these sentiments do not emenate from the Democracy of Ohio, or any other State, but are the deliberate utterances of a recognized organ of the Republican party, published in the great iron manufacturing centre of the country, where the prostrated industries of a once singularly prosperous people show that there is something radically wrong with the management of the finances. It believes that none but the great capitalists, the bondholders, and the money lenders are to profit by forced resumption, while the toiling millions will be crushed and bankrupted by such a financial policy.

The "policy" adopted by the late Radical Congress, the Gazette characterizes as no policy at all, but denominates it as a "threat". The ultimate as well as the immediate consequences of this threat are thus depicted by the Gazette:

The threat to resume in 1879,—and this is all the present law amounts to, keeps confidence shaken, industry paralyzed, prevents development, shackles enterprise, and has even turned the tide of emigration from us. Yet the threat will fail, as gold goes out of the country in steadily increasing quantities, and the specie cannot be commanded to resume upon.

We would kindly enquire of the bondholders organs of every hue and consistency, what Democratic utterance half so nearly approaches "repudiation," as these calm and deliberate views of the recognized organ of the Republican party in Western Pennsylvania? It declares that not only financial disaster will follow a persistence in this threat, but that in 1876 the threat will carry a Democrat into the Executive chair.

But upon the direct question of "repudiation" it is well to hear what the Gazette has to say. It sees no repudiation in a policy that would supply enough currency to meet the wants of the people, but just the reverse, and says:

The truth is, this demand for specie payments may yet drive the country to repudiation. We begin to fear this absolutely. We owe a sum so large, and the attempt to force specie payments is so palpably in the interest of the creditor class, that we fear if urged, it will drive the people to absolute repudiation. It worst feature is, its absolute uselessness.

What stronger vindication against the charge of "repudiation" could be given the Ohio Democracy than these words of a thorough-paced Republican organ? Instead of being the advocates, they are shown to be the opponents of repudiation, for in the Gazette's opinion the only fear of repudiation lies in the direction of forced resumption and further contraction of the currency. We have no desire to comment, at present at least, upon our contemporary's views, but give them, and leave comment to the intelligent reader. Here is a conundrum propounded by the Gazette:

If, therefore, the people want greenbacks, and their issue saves $20,000,000 of gold interest, why should they not have them?

The bondholders and the National Bankers may exhaust their ingenuity upon this conundrum. In conclusion the Gazette says:

The Republican party originated the greenback system, and developed the country by means of it. If it should abandon it, and the Democrats seize upon it, they will reach power by seizing the fort we foolishly gave up without a battle.

It always has struck us as a little curious why the Republicans should now cry out against greenbacks as the symbols of repudiation. But we submit the above views of the organ of the Republican party in Western Pennsylvania, and gravely enquire of the other organs: Is this repudiation?

THE REPUBLICAN GAME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The manner of playing the political game this season in Pennsylvania by the Republican leaders, will depend largely upon which of the wire-workers directs the moves. If they are to be guided by the counsels of the old war horse of the Winnebagoes, Simon Cameron, now almost an octogenarian, we know in advance, judging from the past, what he would or may attempt. Being as shrewd as any, and cunningest of all, he is not a man to overlook or undervalue the weight of the circumstances which at this time, militate against the Republican party's success; and we may anticipate one of two things: he will strive to deride the Democrats, or, failing in that, he will seek in some way to take personal advantage of their triumph at this fall elections. As we long ago prognosticated, he has at last tired of Grant. He will yet squeeze out of that nearly collapsed lemon whatever little juice he can; but he does not pin political faith upon a setting sun. Besides, he is himself a setting sun. His age begins to tell. If the utmost limit of his personal ambition has not been reached, he is smart enough to know that there is no chance open to one of his years to go up higher. As Senator, and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, he has attained his actual climax. He may wish to do something for his son Don, who though by nature and art, a financier, is also something of a politician. At all events he is the son of a politician, who has been trained to be ambitious of power, and of such distinction as money gives. Republicanism, or Democracy, *per se*, never did and never will trouble Simon Cameron, or cause him to loose one moments sleep. He is not of that sort. He was brought up a Democrat, but not being politically honest enough, he could not remain in full standing on that side and so flopped over to the other. When years ago his friend and patron George Wolf, no longer pleased him, he procured the nomination of Muhlenburg, not with any hope of electing Muhlenburg, but for the purpose of defeating Wolf. Thus he contributed to elect Ritner, to whom he had been opposed politically. What cared Simon Cameron for that? Nothing. This enabled him to leave the Democratic party, and gradually to worm himself into the good graces of the Whig wire-workers; not of the Whig people; for among the people, of either party, Simon Cameron never saw the day that he could be elected to any office! They would not trust him, and there was ample reason why they should not. Grant could only have borne with him, because he was afraid of him. If this old politician is to manipulate the Republican canvass in Pennsylvania, he surely will have with him all the corrupt rings of the State.

The Democratic voters must see to it that only honest and true men are elected as delegates. This is the remedy; there can be no other; but it is sufficient. We cannot absolutely know that Cameron, or any other Republican leader, designs such a movement; it is even among the possibilities that he might find his political interest in further disintegrating the Republican party. That would be precisely what he did in his desertion of the Democratic party. He was unappreciated by the Democrats; but when he forced himself upon the Republicans he also contrived to evolve for himself and friends office and profit. Whatever political game this leader and others of the same stamp may play, we do not think that Democracy has any thing to fear. Nevertheless we must not for one moment forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that to be forwarned is to be forearmed. Of one thing we may rest assured, that in their present desperate strait, the Republican wire-workers in Pennsylvania will allow no scruples of conscience to interfere with their efforts to defeat the Democratic party. They have made their nominations; that part of their work is done; let them not succeed in distracting or confusing the proper action of our party. Watch them! and turn neither to the right or the left one hair away from the everlasting principles of Democracy. What the people need is honest Democrats to execute the laws, and to keep robbers away from the State Treasury.

WE know that the weather is very warm, but still we cannot refrain from presenting the following to the consideration of the multitudinous organs:

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Gentlemen, this is a portion of the Lancaster platform. What do you think of it? You may all speak at once, if you choose. Here in Pittsburgh, where the Radical Ring has more than trebled the debt and nearly quadrupled the taxes in three years, there is an excellent field for remarks. Let us hear from the organs of the Ring.

FUTURE PRESIDENTS.

The New York Sun gives the names of twelve men, six in each party, one of whom, it thinks is pretty sure to be the next President. It may be so. On the other hand, twelve other men might be named, among whom a possible President might be selected. Here is the list in the Sun:

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
B. H. Bristow,	T. A. Hendricks,
O. P. Morton,	A. G. Thurman,
E. B. Washburne,	W. Allen,
E. D. Morgan,	T. F. Bayard,
H. Wilson,	J. S. Black,
J. G. Blaine.	S. J. Tilden.

At some other time, when some one or several of the above become specially prominent, and stand forth as unmistakable aspirants for the Presidency, we may have something to say respecting their qualifications, antecedents, &c., &c. Here is the other list:

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Geo. W. Cass,	Simon Cameron,
Geo. H. Pendleton,	Benj. F. Butler,
W. S. Hancock.	Secor Robeson,
R. P. Ranney,	Schuyler Colfax,
T. A. Scott,	J. F. Hartranft,
W. Milnor Roberts.	Gov. Shepherd.

Without disparagement to any one, we think that the people of the United States might select two, one from each of the two columns of names, that would be fitting candidates for the office. Only one however can be elected. Any one of the twelve named on the Democratic side, would make a competent President. Competent to beat any one of the other twelve in the canvass, and able to do justice to the office. There are other good men whose names will undoubtedly come up for popular consideration; let them appear. While we are not prepared to speak definitely, and do not desire to advocate prematurely this or that candidate, we see no harm in naming those, as they may come to mind, who may be regarded as qualified to fill the highest office in the country. It is not necessary that the man should be a politician, *per se*; but he must have sense enough to know to which side he belongs; which could not be said of Grant.

HOW SOME FARMERS ARE TAXED.

As an instance of the manner in which many farmers in Allegheny county are fleeced by the Ring, it is only necessary to refer to the cases of Messrs. Gladden, Hastings, Wallace, Rankin, Pollock and others of South Fayette township, whose lands lie partly in Allegheny and partly in Washington counties. In the former there are assessed one hundred and twenty dollars per acre and in the latter but twenty dollars. Farmers how do you like it and are you willing that these things shall continue to increase and thereby keep the corrupt Rings in power? If not, vote the Democratic ticket, from beginning to end; every candidate on which is pledged to honesty and reform.

As a manufacturer of history, the Gazette stands without an equal, having eclipsed Baron Manchausen in its issue of yesterday. It has been ahead of Gulliver and Sinbad for sometime, but its latest effort eclipses all competitors in ancient or modern times, and leaves it a head and shoulders above all those veritable writers who manufacture history without the slightest data. In a well considered and profoundly constructed article, smelling of the Sabbath, and odorous with airs of sanctity, it says that Mr. James G. Blaine inaugurated and pushed to a successful issue the Credit Mobilier investigation, against the opposition of the Democratic members of Congress. This will be startling news to Mr. Blaine, whose name figures in Oakes Ames' little book, along with such distinguished patriots as Colfax, Garfield, Patterson and a host of others. We have been under the impression all along that when the Credit Mobilier swindle was exposed in the New York Sun in 1872, the Administration press of the whole country denounced it as a Democratic lie, and that Mr. Blaine, wrote a letter of denial which he had to take back when Congress met, and the Democratic members of Congress and public opinion forced the investigation. Mr. Blaine did not even appoint the Committee of Investigation. But, of course, the Gazette does not care for facts when it writes history. Like Procrustes it make the guest fit the bed, and not the bed fit the guest.

To be banished from the hearthstone of the Radical household, it is only necessary to visit the South, talk with her people, understand their forlorn condition and sympathize with the distress which inevitably meet the eye on all sides. Every honest effort in this direction has been met with the severest criticism, from the Committee which visited New Orleans, down to Kelley and Wilson. Their manly, straight-forward accounts of what they saw, is made the subject of jeers and ridicule on the part of those who fill the public ear with protestations that they desire peace and the unity of the country.

THE Dispatch is very much afraid that the local temperance workers mean to complicate matters this fall by putting a county ticket in the field. It evidently forgets that Grant carried this county once upon a time, by twelve thousand majority and the Democrats so "complicated" matters as to carry it last year by twenty-five hundred. It thinks the prohibitionists should not add to the difficulties of the campaign by interfering with the arrangements of the corrupt crew in power, and hopes to secure the temperance vote.

A CONSULTATION was held yesterday between Messrs. Diehl, Fife, Lindsay and Cluley, the contending candidates for Sheriff, but neither of them would agree to withdraw. Colonel Blakely thereupon ordered the Convention to assemble on the 8th of July, in the criminal court room to proceed with the ballot. The selection of the place of meeting is most excellent. They only need to have a judge and jury on hand to try the rioters right along, between ballots and drinks.

IT comes with bad grace from the Commercial to talk of the late House of Representatives as a mob because there had a Democratic majority. The disorder was on the part of a few Republicans, and those chiefly from Philadelphia. Disorderly proceedings is the rule of late with Republicans not Democrats, a fact so provokingly public in this city, as to prevent debate.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Postmaster General, Jewell, has increased the rate on registered letters from 8 to 10 cents.

INGALLS of Kansas says that if Grant should run again he could not carry a single State. Ingalls is for Bristow.

GOV. TILDEN, by his Canal policy, has saved nearly $2,000,000 to the State of New York. He is a model Governor—Boston Transcript (Rep.)

GENERAL CHARLES W. ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, at a serenade at his home in Bangor last Tuesday evening declared himself opposed to the prohibitory law, which he said should be erased from the statute-book.

"WE can detect the old rebel yell," says the Buffalo Express, "in the applause that cheers on the Democratic cause in Ohio." Then, why the dickens don't you throw down your gun and take to your heels as you always used to do?—Courier-Journal.

THE grand jury of Dallas county, Texas, at the late term of the court, were charged to indict every man who had not registered the birth of his child, but as most of the jury were subject to the indictment, no bills were found for a violation of that law.

SPEAKER BLAINE who could not attend the commencement of the Washington and Jefferson college, owing to a Railroad accident, it is said, will not take part in the political campaign in Ohio during the coming autumn on account of injuries received.

A NEW machine for pressing coal-dust into fuel was put into operation at the Harrisburg machine shops last Thursday, and a ton of solid coal was made in six minutes. The machine is simple and universally practicable, and it is prophesied that it will add millions of dollars to the coal wealth of Pennsylvania.

THE Inter-Ocean asserts vehemently that Grant did originate Sherman's march to the sea. We may say for the benefit of the few readers of the Inter-Ocean that that sheet does not believe any such nonsense, but that, being a party organ, it has to assert it in order to preserve its line of administration advertising.—Chicago Times.

WILLIAM THAW has offered to give a Pennsylvania university $100,000. That's very Thawtful in William.—Lowell Courier. Hope the university will know enough to freeze to it.—Boston Globe. There it goes again! Now look out for a season of slush.—Chicago Times. Not at all. The people of Pittsburgh will always consider it an ice thing.

THE "landaulet" business, which so seriously affected Mr. George H. Williams' hopes of obtaining the chief justiceship, has in its turn received Secretary Bristow's attention, and his regulations, prohibiting the use of government property for private purposes by the officers of the treasury department, are of the most stringent character.

THE tendency of the legislative bodies in which rural constituencies hold power to deny the cities the representation to which their population entitles them has received its latest demonstration in the Missouri Constitutional Convention, where twenty-four counties, with a population of more than half that of the whole state, have been accorded a representation of fifty-three in the state House of Representatives, the rest of the State taking ninety.

A GERMAN statistician who has collected facts in relation to the production of the precious metals, shows that the United States has become the greatest silver producing country of the world, taking the precedence even of Mexico, which has hitherto been supposed to yield nearly two-thirds of the world's supply. In 1873, the silver production of this country was estimated at $35,750,000, while that of all other countries was estimated at $51,750,000, and the amount mined in this country has been constantly increasing.

IF sophists need a precedent to prove that white may be black, or vice versa, the following elegant extract from a Fredericksburg (Va.) paper is at their service:

A very light complected female, elaborately dressed, stopped at the Exchange Hotel, in this place, and the clerk, supposing her white—the woman arriving at night by the cars—put her into one of the best chambers. In the morning she ate her breakfast in the dining-hall, after which the suspicions of the proprietor of the house were aroused, and she confessed being a woman of color. It is said that her husband at the North now threatens suit under the Civil Rights bill for her ejectment from the house.

The Columbia (S. C.) Union Herald (Rep.) says of the colored electors of South Carolina:

"If it were certain that they are to remain for any considerable time as ignorant as they are to-day, there would not be a shadow of a party in the United States favorable to the universal suffrage experiment. It is the hope of a speedy improvement in their qualifications that makes their existence as political factors tolerable to the masses of the whites. It is with sorrow, then, that we are obliged to believe that they are in a great degree responsible for the existence of so great an evil as incompetent teachers in our public schools."

GEN. ROBERTS has accepted the nomination for Governor by the Maine Democrats. In a letter he advises that the campaign be "determined, active and aggressive," and expresses the hope that "the minute men will be warned, the watchfires speedily kindled upon the hill-tops, and every true patriot and every sincere lover of individual liberty be up and doing, prepared at the sound of the first signal gun promptly to respond to the summons, and ready to strike a manly blow against the hirelings who have well-nigh induced the sturdy yeomanry of the Dirigo State to believe that they are incapable of striking for themselves."

THE Boston Post has no faith in the existence of a large political body of independents. It says:

"In opposing the administration party, the Democrats seek to do it in the most effective manner, and to that end to win over the confidence and support of a majority of the people by the manner of their opposition. Last year's results demonstrated what it was possible to do in this direction. They were not the work of 'independent voters' as a class, but of the people themselves, breaking away from the organization that had forfeited all further confidence, and allying themselves with those who upheld and defended well-known Democratic principles."

SOME years ago a German named Steineberg came to this country and became a naturalized citizen. During his residence here a son was born to him. When this son was ten years of age Steineberg returned to Germany and resumed allegiance to the German Empire. Lately the son, who is twenty years of age, was drafted into the German army. He disputed the right of Germany to exact military service from him, asserting that he was by birth an American citizen and appealed to the State Department for protection. Young Steineberg asserts that he never renounced his citizenship, and argues that his removal from the United States was beyond his control. The case has been referred to the Attorney-General, and is considered by him one of great importance and intricacy.

THE libel suit business still flourishes. The New York publishers of a book called "The History of Lawyers, Ancient and Modern," have brought suit against the Central Law Journal, published in St. Louis, for an unfavorable and alleged libelous criticism of the book named. The issue of the suit will be awaited with interest, not only on account of the questions involved, but because of the singular manner in which the suit has been begun, which is by service upon the defendant publishers at St. Louis of a writ issued by the Supreme Court of the City of New York. It will be news indeed if it shall turn out that the court in question can get jurisdiction of the defendants in this method; but the plaintiffs may well be pardoned for thinking so, in view of the ideas promulgated by Poland and others in Congress last winter.

A COUPLE of lawyers in a Memphis justice court got into a wrangle recently, when one proceeded to emphasize his side of the argument by a forcible application of the court bible over the head of his opponent. The assaulted disciple of Blackstone not relishing this method of receiving scriptural instruction resented it, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. The contestants were finally separated by bystanders, and the justice fined them $50 each. He then fined the Sheriff $25 for being absent during the mill; but upon second thought the latter fine was remitted, as a sudden twinge in his honor's stomach reminded him that he had himself sent the peace officer from the court-room, in search of mineral water, or some other mild tonic with which to sustain the dignity of the court during the heat of the day.

THIEL COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK—THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON—POEM AND ADDRESS—BANQUET, ETC.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

GREENVILLE, Mercer Co., Pa., June 28, 1875.

Every College has its commencement, and to the friends and patrons especially are the exercises interesting. In the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and throughout western Pennsylvania, are many who have anxiously watched the inception of the youthful institution, and will gather up any items which pertain to this college. Hence the writer has noted what has passed during commencement.

On Sunday evening Rev. Prof. H. W. Roth preached the Baccalaureate sermon from Gen. xxxvii. 14. Although the evening was excessively hot, yet the large audience room of the Lutheran Church was literally jammed.

On Wednesday morning at ten o'clock were the Junior addresses. The speakers all did very well. G. W. Critchlow descanted on "Mental and Material Wealth." Mr. Born delivered his oration in German. Mr. Zimmerman very eloquently delivered an elegant oration on "Our Country's Lights and Shades."

On Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock the address to the Literary Societies was delivered by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, of Lancaster, Pa. The address, as a whole, was unquestionably a literary treat.

In the evening at 8 o'clock was the Alumni Poem and Address. At 7:30 P. M. the church was filled, and at 8 o'clock, standing room, there was none. D. L. Roth read a poem entitled "The Graduate's Retrospect." G. L. Rankin delivered an address on the "Graduate's Prospect."

But the greatest expectations were had for the morning of Thursday—Commencement day. The class numbered eight—four ladies and four gentlemen. That all the ladies and one of the gentlemen were natives of this place, and that the class contained the first lady graduates of Thiel College, accounted for the vast crowd present. At an early hour the house was filled with anxious, interested friends and relatives. At 9½ the hour for the exercises to begin, every corner was filled. E. S. Templeton of this place, the first honor man, delivered the salutatory. Miss Maggie Rose read an essay entitled "Doing Nothing." The composition was excellent. Miss Mollie Huling, told in a lady-like, scholarly manner, what her observations were concerning the "Human Countenance." "The Workman's Wage" showed that Miss Mabel Templeton has a mind adapted to work, when Miss Ida Sheakley, delighted the audience with "A Flower at the Window."

The choice of costume by the ladies evinced exceedingly good taste. They appeared in plain white, supplanting jewelry by natural flowers, and wearing the hair in the plainest style. Elegance in simplicity expresses their appearance.

Mr. L. M. Kifer delivered an earnest matter-of-fact oration on "Through Darkness to Light." Mr. J. C. Kunzman, a native of Pittsburgh, very eloquently orated on "National Prosperity." Mr. Kunzman forced the audience by his earnestness and force of argument, to accept just what he said. Mr. J. E. Whittaker was accorded the second honor. His oration was poetic prose. The valedictory was touching and will be long remembered by his class.

At this juncture Rev. Dr. Passavant stated that the Board of Trustees of Thiel College had awarded diplomas to the ladies of the graduating class. Prof. Roth conferred the degree upon the class.

The Alumni of the institution furnished a banquet in the evening, at which were the graduates, the faculty and many of the friends of the college. Early on Friday morning the guests took their various ways, whilst the "boys" sang heartily their college songs.

Thus ended the exercises of a busy, interesting week. All visitors pronounce the college exercises highly interesting and Greenville hospitality, the best. E. L.

The International Rifle Match

An Immense Attendance.

Unbounded Enthusiasm Manifested.

The Irish gain the First Range, and the Americans the Second and Third.

Americans Victorious by 38 Points.

DUBLIN, June 29—11 A. M.—There is a large attendance at Dollymount to witness the great shooting contest between the American and Irish riflemen. The road leading from this city to the scene of the shooting, distance three miles, was crowded this morning with people. American and Irish flags were displayed on all sides. The weather is hazy and a high wind blowing.

THE FIRING ON THE 800 YARDS' RANGE COMMENCED.

Noon—The firing began soon after eleven o'clock at the 800 yards' range. A detachment of the Fiftieth Regiment acted as markers.

THE RESULT—THE IRISH WIN BY ONE POINT.

1 P. M.—The firing at the 800 yards' range has been completed and the result is as follows: American, 337; Irish, 338.

The individual scores were as follows:

For the Americans—Fulton, 58; Dakin, 58; Yale, 57; Gildersleeve, 56; Coleman, 56; Bodine, 52. Total, 337.

For the Irish—Pollock, 59; Wilson, 58; Johnson, 58; Hamilton, 56; Milner, 55; McKenna, 52. Total, 338.

THE AMERICANS WIN THE 900 YARDS' RANGE BY 35 POINTS.

4 P. M.—The shooting at the 900 yards' range resulted as follows, the total scores being—American, 327; Irish, 292.

The following are the individual scores, each out of a possible 60:

American—Gildersleeve, 56; Yale, 52; Fulton, 57; Coleman, 48; Bodine, 59; Dakin, 55. Total, 327.

Irish—Wilson, 50; Hamilton, 54; McKenna, 44; Milner, 37; Johnson, 54; Pollock, 53. Total, 292.

There are fully ten thousand spectators on the ground, among them the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin and York.

THE 1,000 YARDS' RANGE—AMERICANS AGAIN WIN BY 4 POINTS.

7 P. M.—The shooting at the 1,000 yards' range which was remarkably fine on both sides, was won by the Americans by a a score of 303 against 299 for the Irish.

AMERICANS WIN THE MATCH.

The match has been won by the American riflemen by a total of 967 to 929.

The following were the individual scores at the 1,000 yards' range:

American—Gildersleeve, 52; Yale, 52; Fulton, 46; Coleman, 51; Bodine, 51; Dakin, 51. Total, 303.

Irish—Wilson, 55; Hamilton, 51; McKenna, 53; Milner, 41; Johnston, 50; Pollock, 49. Total, 299.

The number of persons who assembled to witness the shooting, gradually increased as the match drew to a close.

THE VICTORY OF THE AMERICANS HAILED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The victory of the American marksmen was hailed with tremendous enthusiasm.

A BANQUET TENDERED THE AMERICANS.

A most enthusiastic ovation was given to the American Team on their return from Dollymount to this city. A grand banquet in their honor was given to-night by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House. A large number of distinguished guests, including the Lord Mayors of London and York were present. Irish riflemen admit the superiority of the Americans throughout the match, and acknowledge that their victory was fairly won. The American Team used breech-loaders. The Irish Team all used Rigby's muzzle-loaders.

SCENES OF GREAT DISORDER.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The New York Times' special from Dollymount says: At the close of the firing at 900 yards, the defeat of the Irish was acknowledged, and luncheon was taken in chagrin, gloom, outspoken dissatisfaction and symptoms of disorganization among the Irish. The crowd, which manifested intense anxiety as to the result, had now grown to about thirty thousand. Every Irish bulls-eye was cheered, and a disturbance was becoming imminent. The police were powerless, and Dr. Hamilton addressed the crowd, standing in close shooting position. The Americans refused to proceed with the firing until order should have been restored. Every gentleman on the ground now became a policeman, and there was great hustling and the disorder can hardly be exaggerated. A delay of thirty five minutes resulted, when partial order was restored.

At the 1,000 yards' range, the Irish, dejected and nervous, shot wildly and a succession of shots proved to be merely random. Milner missed his third shot, the crowd groaning vociferously. When he missed his ninth shot, the uproar on the Irish side of the ground was tremendous. The eleventh shot he missed also, producing consternation. Hamilton scored a succession of threes and blamed the crowd for lack of success. Everybody seemed to be in bad temper. The ropes were broken by the Irish near the close, Fulton and Bodine not yet having finished. Fulton missed the target through the disorder. The crowd cheering, rushed across the ground causing great confusion. Bodine quietly takes his position for the last shot and the crowd ranges itself along the line of fire, leaving a widening opening toward the targets, but only wide enough to expose two of the targets to the view of the firer. All control has been lost over them, but Bodine lies still and silent. A puff of smoke and crack of his rifle is heard, and his bullet flattens in the bulls-eye. A tremendous cheer is given for the Americans by the crowd en masse. The police stand firm around the teams with the crowd on the outside standing sturdy and ill-humored, but not towards the Americans.

Major Leech addressed the Americans and surrounding mass and declared himself beaten, and the Americans the first shots in the universe. He then called for cheers for Col. Gildersleeve and his men, which were not very heartily given, but when called for by a man in the crowd they were given with tremendous enthusiasm, the crowds bursting in to shake hands with the Americans and their ladies amid vociferous cheering.

Col. Gildersleeve called for cheers for the Irish team, but there came no response except from the Americans present. All of the Irish team blame something on each other, and the whole population is positively fierce with them. The Lord Mayors of London, Dublin and York on the ground congratulated the victors. The Americans were extremely popular before the contest and are much more so now, and their calmness, modesty and self reliance are extolled everywhere. The stars and stripes are displayed from a thousand houses to-night, and the streets crowded. The popular joke to-night is that England is right in not allowing Irishmen to carry arms, since they can make such poor use of them.

THE PRESS ON THE RIFLE MATCH.

The papers allude to the victory of the American riflemen in congratulatory terms. The Freeman's Journal says it looks for revenge in the future. The Express trusts the contests will become annual, as they do much to cement the friendship of the two countries. The Mail hopes that the result will be a better appreciation in the United States, of the Irish character and aspirations.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamship Oceanic, from Hong Kong, has arrived with news up to June 5.

China appropriates forty thousand taels for representation at the Philadelphia Centennial. The local government of Hong Chow proposes to send independently ten thousand taels worth of porcelain and silks.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Tso, Viceroy of Kausuh and the most powerful official of the old Chinese race in the Empire, with the single exception of Liyang Chong.

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

After repeated delays, work on the telegraph between Fuchow and Amoy is to be resumed.

THE FORMOSA QUESTION.

The Chinese authorities openly declare their determination to exterminate the aborigines of Formosa. The latest plan of invasion adopted is destroying the interior forests by igniting bales of cotton saturated with oil. Many valuable camphor groves have already been destroyed in direct encounters with the savages. The Chinese thus far were worsted.

The authorities of Huikiang express regret for the recent destruction of the American missionary chapel, and offer to make good all losses.

COAL MINES.

Arrangements are in progress for the opening of extensive coal mines in Kroantung province.

AN EXECUTION.

A Chinese officer of high rank was executed at Taiwan for cowardice in battle with the savages of Formosa.

FOREIGN ARMS INTRODUCED.

A military reform was begun in the province of Fukien by the introduction of foreign arms and drill among a limited number of troops. Jealous quarrels have taken place in consequence and serious riots between soldiers of the new and old school.

The National Bank of India has opened a branch at Shanghai.

A REBELLION.

A rebellion broke out in Mauchuria, caused by repressive exactness against mining laborers. Fifteen hundred troops were sent from Tientsur.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

A proclamation from English philanthropists against the Peruvian Coolie trade was published and widely circulated in the Chinese language; also advertised in the native newspapers and is intended as a wholesome warning, but is much ridiculed as tardy and now superfluous, the Coolie traffic having been stopped shortly after the action taken by Japan in the famous Mari Aluz case.

The tone of the comments in the English newspapers published in China on the Margary murder, show less regret at the calamity than exultation over the opportunity offered of the security of new concessions from China and taking absolute posession of Burmah. Complicity of the Burmese King is boldly assumed, and the necessity of annexation universally insisted upon.

Wade, the British Minister, is accused of neglect in not demanding retribution from China.

PROPOSED ACTION OF CHINA IN FORMOSA.

The Chinese government propose, in the event of conquering the savage territory of Formosa, to build walled towns therein as fast as taken. In consequence of Coolie reports from Cuba, China peremptorily refuses further departures of emigrants. The Spanish charge at Peking pronounces this to be a violation of the treaty. A serious quarrel and a futile attempt at arbitration was made by the Diplomatic Corps. China says that Spain may go to war if she chooses, but emigration shall not be resumed, except on condition of the reception of Chinese Consuls in Cuba for the protection of laborers. The discussion was postponed till the arrival of the Spanish Minister in Pekin. China is sustained by a majority of foreign powers and there is little doubt that the Spanish representative will be compelled to yield.

A BRITISH STEAMER ATTACKED.

May 26.—The British steamship Douglass was attacked by Chines smugglers at Foochow, and a tide writer, named Blacklock, was shot. The Chinese were beaten off with four killed.

A UNITED STATES CONSUL CRITICIZED.

The United States Consul General at Shahghai was criticized for trying an American, named Glover, in the Chinese service as Commissioner of Customs. The suit was brought for damages caused by his action in an official capacity by order of the Chinese Government. It is claimed that Consular jurisdiction was improperly exercised.

A GREAT TYPHOON.

A great typhoon visited Hong Kong on May 31st. The steamship Poyanz was wrecked near Maco and one hundred and twenty-four lives were lost. One hundred and fifty junks were destroyed. Much damage was done to property in Canton, Hong Kong and Whampoa.

YOKOHAMA, June 13.—Kider, member of the Imperial Council, was appointed head of the assembly of officers from various provinces which meets the first time on June 20th, in Yeddo. This is a distinct body from the recently established deliberative house called Geurvon, which has not yet been organized.

The population of Japan has increased one hundred and fifty thousand since the census taken at the close of 1873.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

Okubo Yosemite, appointed President of the Commission to the Philadelphia Centennial, will not be able to leave Japan. Saigo Yosemite, recently general commanding in Formosa, appointed as Vice President, will start for America next October.

A steamship has been presented by the Government to the authorities of Lew Chow for voyages in dangerous seasons to prevent recurrences of disasters like that which led to the Formosan war.

AN AMERICAN EXPELLED.

An American named J. M. Ruppert was expelled from Japan with the consent of United States officers for repeated violation of law and order.

A DONATION FOR SCHOOLS.

Ex Daimis of Kii Siu, has given thirty thousand dollars for the establishment of a new primary school in each village of his former province.

STATUS OF RELIGION.

A recent investigation of the number of missionaries and converts in Japan gives the following as the result: Greek Church—one missionary, 3,000 converts; Roman Catholic—forty-eight missionaries, 20,000 converts; Protestant—seventy missionaries, 200,000.

A ratification treaty between Japan and Peru was exchanged on May 17. Elmore, a Peruvian, sailed for Peking to ratify the Chinese treaty.

Saxbon Fusimi, the adopted son of the grandfather of the present Emperor, degraded in 1868 for having intrigued with rebels in the war of that year, was last month pardoned and restored to his former rank:

A SLATE QUARRY DISCOVERED.

A valuable slate quarry was discovered in the province of Tikupen.

Several officers were despatched last month to the interior of China on confidential missions. One party was sent to the scene of the murder of the English Explorer Mangery.

A trigonometrical survey was ordered of eight provinces surrounding Yeddo.

A crab eleven feet six inches long captured on an island in Yeddo Bay, is on exhibition in Yokohama.

A proposition is now on foot to extend he operations of the Japanese steamship ine, now running from Shanghai to San Francisco.

The coinage of silver five cent pieces now amounts to eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and of copper cents and mills five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

NEW YORK, June 29—Joseph Loeder was arrested late last night on complaint of Col. Beecher, for perjury, Price appeared as witness against him, making affidavit that he did not know Loeder previous to 1872, and knew nothing about Tilton's house until recently; he said Loeder told him that now would be a good time to make some money. Judge Morris appeared for Loeder and Treacy, and Hill for complainant. The Judge ordered both Loeder and Price to be locked up for examination. Mr. Morris said yesterday his side was ready to begin again within an hour after the discharge of the jury, using the testimony of Loeder and Price.

LOEDER'S CONFESSION.

It was rumored around the Court building to-day that Loeder, arrested on charges of conspiracy and perjury, has confessed that his story and published affidavit were manufactured and untrue.

Loeder was arraigned in the Third District Police Court this morning, but owing to lack of preparation on both sides, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

BEECHER'S LAWYERS REPORTED TO HAVE INVADED THE JURY ROOM.

The Times to-day has the following in its story of the Tilton-Beecher jury. About four P. M. yesterday, those who happened to be in the corridor were astonished to see Shearman, Murray, Bigelow and lawyer Abbott's clerk walk briskly to the court room adjoining that in which the jury were, with two windows looking directly into two windows of the latter room, at a distance of twenty feet. An attempt to follow them, showed that they had secured the door by placing a chair under the knob.

When a point was found from which a view of the interior of the room could be obtained, it was seen that Shearman and Bigelow, and Abbott's clerk were engaged in an animated debate in front of one of the windows, while Murray was standing at the other conversing in a loud voice with Christopher Fitter and George Hull, who were standing at the window opposite. At this the reporters burst in the door and entered the room, when Shearman, Murray and Clark instantly made their exit. Bigelow remained nearly half an hour, the reporters watching him closely, when he took his leave in apparent disgust. As soon as Fitter saw the reporters he closed up the blinds. A view of the room subsequently obtained from a house on Boreaum Place, showed that the twelve were again in consultation.

NO VERDICT YET.

The Tilton-Beecher jury have not yet agreed. This morning they sent for the testimony of Beecher and Moulton, and it was furnished.

PRICE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT HIS STORY WAS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY.

J. J. Price, the upholsterer, who a few days since with Loeder made affidavit that he had, while laying carpets at the house of Mr. Tilton, seen Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in an equivocal position, to-day swears that the former story is untrue and the result of a deep-laid conspiracy.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The examination of Joseph Loeder began this morning. Robert Grannis testified that in a conversation held with Loeder about his (Loeder's) statement, the latter had told him that there was some truth in it with a good deal of exaggeration, and that with regard to the kissings between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher it was correct; that he went into the room as described, and, in coming out, saw Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, but there was nothing unusual in their attitudes. Nothing new was elicited on the cross-examination; owing to the absence of other witnesses, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

NO VERDICT YET.

The jury have not yet returned. At ten o'clock, the Court House was locked and the jury retired for the night

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

MORE TROUBLE WITH BURMAH.

LONDON, June 30.—It is reported that the latest news from Burmah is not satisfactory. The King, it is said, refuses to allow the passage of British troops through his territory. It is believed this condition will be insisted upon by the H. M. Government.

GLADSTONE DEFENDS THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Gladstone has an article in the Contemporary Review entitled, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" After summing up the arguments on both sides, he answer the question strongly in the affirmative. He reviews the divisions which have taken place in the Church and the attempts made to maintain conformity by penal proceedings. He declares the enforcement of arbitrary rules is fatal to the Church.

RESULT OF THE RACE.

The race for the Northumberland plate at Newcastle to-day was won by Harriet Laws, Owion second, Feve third.

BUDA, PESTH.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch from Buda Pesth to the Standard says: A furious thunderstorm passed over that city today. Lightning was incessant and hail fell in such quantities that the roofs of houses and surrounding hills were covered two feet thick with ice. The water-fall was extraordinary. Torrents swept through the streets of Buda carrying men, vehicles and everything moveable down into the river. Many houses were suddenly floated and destroyed before their inmates could escape. Five hundred inhabitants are missing and at least one hundred have been drowned or killed by falling walls. All railways are interrupted.

FRANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

PARIS, June 30.—The Pope has sent $4,000 for the relief of sufferers by inundations.

The subscriptions received for the sufferers by the inundations are unprecedentedly large, the total amount to date is $200,000. The list opened by President MacMahon, already reaches $49,000. It is announced that 100,000 persons will be wholly dependent on public charity for months to come. The number of men, women and children drowned in the Toulouse alone, is roughly estimated at 2,000.

POLITICAL.

California Democratic Convention

Hon. Wm. Irwin Nominated for Governor

IOWA RADICAL CONVENTION

No Third Term Wanted

SAN FRARCISCO, June 30.—The Democratic Convention met yesterday and adopted a platform this forenoon. Thos. Findley, Wm. Irwin, J. A. Johnson, C. F. Rylord and P. A. Rooch were placed in nomination for Governor, but, up to this time no nomination has been made.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform in substance is as follows:

First—Opposed to unconstitutional interference of the federal administration in domestic affairs of States by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another portion of the Union in bankruptcy and servitude.

Second—We condemn the Republican party for contempt of constitutional obligations, extravagant, partisan and corrupt administration of the Federal Government, perversion of the functions of the latter to enrich great corporations at the public expense; for jobbery and frauds which have brought reproach upon Democratic institutions; for Sanborn and Jayne frauds; for the infamous Washington ring, for the back pay steal, iniquities of the protection system; nepotism of the President; for disgraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments; for attempt to pass the unconstitutional Force bill which was fortunately frustrated by the determined front of the Democratic minority in both Houses of Congress; for a catalogue of other enormities which have rendered that organization offensive even to the mass of those who are its supporters.

Third—Favor strict construction of the Constitution and against the exercise of doubtful powers; favor limiting the power of legislative bodies; of tariff for revenue only and currency convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder; against a profligate and wasteful system of local improvements by the Federal government and in favor of producing the expenditures of State governments and of counties and towns.

Fourth—Opposed to a diversion of the school fund to other than legal purposes.

Fifth—We assert the traditional policy of the Democratic party in declaring it the right and duty of the Legislature to regulate corporations, whether railway, gas, telegraph or water, or otherwise to limit their charges in the interest of the public and be compelled to serve all citizens without discrimination and at reasonable rates. We further assert it to be the duty of the government to preserve the waters of the State for irrigation and other public uses instead of permitting them to be made the means of extortion and monopoly.

Sixth—The Democratic party has no occasion to make a new departure or declaration of opposition to the system of subsidies when we recall the fact that it is to the Democratic administration this State owes its deliverance from this oppressive, unjust and corrupting system.

Seventh—In favor of calling a convention of delegates elected by the people to amend the constitution of State.

Eighth—That local self-government is sufficient to afford an effective remedy for the evils caused by Chinese labor and the presence of an inferior race demand such amendments to the Burlingame treaty as shall reduce it to a mere commercial convention.

Ninth—Condemn the doctrine whereby the power of the State to prevent the importation of degraded persons for immoral purposes has been denied.

Tenth—Favor the speedy completion of the transcontinental railroad in thirty-second parallel, subject to such limitation by the Federal and State governments as shall protect the rights of the people.

Eleventh—Favors equal taxation and opposes double taxation as unconstitutional.

Twelfth—Opposes all legislation known by the general name of prohibitory law.

Thirteenth—Invites the co-operation of all persons, whatever may have been their past political offenses, to unite with us on carrying out the principles herein enumerated.

Fourteenth—We condemn the folly of permitting lands of the State to become the monopoly of a few—the Democratic party is to correct this great evil.

THE STATE TICKET.

Wm. Irwin was nominated for Governor on the seventh ballot.

A CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District, this evening nominated J. K. Luttrell for Congress.

IOWA RADICAL CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, June 30.—The Republican State Convention met at eleven o'clock this morning, George C. Heberling in the Chair. Hon. William Laughridge, of Mohaska, was elected temporary President. After the appointment of the usual committees they adjourned till this afternoon.

THE PLATFORM.

Shortly after reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform substantially as follows:

1st—The Republic is a nation, one and indissoluble.

2nd—Gold and silver are the only reliable legal tender, and a currency convertible with coin should therefore be gradually attained.

3rd—A revenue adjusted to encourage home industry.

4th—The efforts of the government to collect revenues and punish frauds are approved.

5th—The government should concede no further lands to railways or other corporations; such lands should be reserved for actual settlers.

6th—Patent laws must be revised to relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies.

7th—The policy of the administration in the settlement of the difficulties between ourselves and other nations by arbitration is a worthy one.

OPPOSED TO THE THIRD TERM.

8th—The Republican party of Iowa oppose the Third Term and believes that President Grant's letter to Gen. White fairly removes that issue from our politics.

9th—That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law making power constitutionally exercised.

10th—Endorsing free education and the present system of public schools.

11th—Approving the National and State administrations.

12th—Cordially inviting all opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power to forget all past political differences and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

THE TICKET.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination, and in the first formal ballot, Samuel J. Kirkwood of Johnson county, was nominated for Governor, all other prominent candidates withdrawing in his favor amid great enthusiasm. The nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was J. J. Newbold, of Henry county. At six o'clock after having cast two votes without the choice of the State Superior Court Judge, the Convention adjourned till half-past seven o'clock.

Judge Adams, of Dubuque, was nominated for Supreme Judge, and Col. Abernathy for State Superintendent.

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS BETWEEN JOHN HANCOCK AND GENS. WASHINGTON AND ISRAEL PUTNAM—INCIDENTS OF THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

[From an occasional correspondent of the Tribune.]

MONROE, Mich., June 24.—It was my good fortune quite by accident to see three old autograph letters in the library of a clergyman of this village, which I am confident will be of special interest to New-Yorkers just now, and form an acceptable contribution to Centennial literature. They have never before been published. Their present owner, the Rev. Douglass S. Putnam, in whose family they are an heir-loom, is the son of the Rev. Charles Marsh Putnam, and the grandson of David Putnam who was a pioneer in Southern Ohio. David Putnam was a son of Col. Israel Putnam, whose father was the old General, the writer and receiver of the subjoined letters.

Without writing an essay upon the times and events in the midst of which they wear written, little can be said in addition to what they show upon their faces; and they are here copied with exactness. The first is from Gen. Washington. The heading is part of the original.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAJOR-GENERAL PUTNAM.

As there are the best reasons to believe that the Enemy, Fleet, and Army, which left Nantasket Road last Wednesday Evening are Bound to New York, to endeavour to possess that important Post, and if possible secure the Communication to Canada by Hudson's river; it must be our care to prevent their designs. To that end I have detached Brigadier-General Heath with the whole Body of Rifle Men, and five Battallions of the Continental Army, by the way of Norwich in Connecticut, to New York. These by an express received yesterday from General Heath, I have reason to believe are in New York. Six more battallions, under General Sullivan, march this morning by the same route, & will, I hope, arrive there in eight or ten days at Farthest. The rest of the Army will immediately follow in Division, leaving only a convienent space between each Division to prevent confusion, & want of Accomodation upon the March:—You will no doubt make the best Despatch in getting to New York, upon your Arrival there, should Major-General Scuyler be absent, you will Assume the Command, and immediately proceed in continuing to Execute the plan proposed by Major-General Lee for Fortifying That City by securing the passes of the East & North Rivers. If upon consultation with the Brigadiers general [names illegible] Alteration in the plan is thought necessary; you are at Liberty to make it, cautiously avoiding, not to break in too much upon This Main Design, unless where it may be apparently necessary so to do, & that by the General Voice & Opinion of the Gentlemen above mentioned:—

You will meet the Q. M. General Colonel Mifflin, & the Commissary General, New York, as they are both men of excellent Talents in their different Departments, you will do well to give them all the Authority & Assistance they Require; & should a Council of War be necessary, it is my Directions they assist at it.

Your Long Service & Experience, will better than any particular Direction at this Distance, point out to you the works most proper to be First rais'd, & your Perseverance, Activity & Zeal, will lead you without my recommending it, to exert every Nerve to Disappoint The Enemy's Design. Devoutly praying that The Power which has hitherto sustained the American Arms, may continue to Bless them with His Divine protection, I bid you Farewell

Given at Headquarters,
[name erased] the 20th day
of March, 1775:—

G. WASHINGTON.

The next is from President John Hancock to Gen. Putnam, inclosing orders from Congress:

PHILADA., Septr. 12th 1777.

SIR,

I am directed by Congress to send you the enclosed resolve with the utmost despatch and to entreat your immediate compliance with it. The situation of affairs calls for your utmost exertion on this occasion, and I have no doubt of your sending forward the troops with all possible expedition.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedt.
h'ble serv't
JOHN HANCOCK, Presidt.

Hon. Major Gen'l Putnam.

What this resolve of Congress was which he was to execute with such urgent haste, and into what perplexity in brought Gen. Putnam, may be inferred from his letter to Washington, dated four days later, asking for more particular instructions as to what he should do.

PEEMS MILL, Sept'r 16th 1777.

DEAR GEN'L:

I am extremely Sorry to hear that you have been unfortunately Obliged to retire & leave Gen'l How in possession of the Ground. I hope Providence will yet So smile on your efforts, which I know will be your utmost, as to put Gen'l How & his force in your power. The disadvantage of being attacked are very great, the Enemy chose their mode of attack. Oppose their greatest strength to your weakest part, besides the spirit of the assailants, is almost universally Superior to those who act only on the defensive.

I received an order of Congress to hold fifteen hundred troops ready to cross the North River, which were to succour the Jersies, in case they should be wanted, as the militia from that State were called to your assistance. About 1,000 of the Enimy crossed from Staten Island to Eliz'h Town last Friday and marched through New York toward seson (?). A considerable body of the Enimy, by the best information, two or three thousand crossed about the same time time from Ming's bridge to Fort Lee & marched toward Hackensack. Last Friday morning Gen'l McDougal with about fifteen hundred men crossed the North River to oppose the Enimy's Colors & Succour the Jersies. After this I received another resolve of Congress ordering me to send fifteen hundred men immediately to your assistance, now I can't suppose the Congress mean I should leave the Jersies to be ravaged & the Enimy to march where they please, or this post exposed to fall into their hands, Genl. Parsons is at White plains, by being there he answers a double purpose, to protect that part of the Country from the invasions of the Enimy, and is, in my opinion, equally or a greater Security to this Post than if he lay here, as he is under advantages to learn their first movements. I have sent to Govr. Trumbull, General Woolcut & Jellliman (?) and Govr. Clinton for, the assistance of the militia to be awarded with the utmost dispatch. Under these Circumstances I wish to be directed whether the fifteen hundred men shall be forwarded at all adventures to your assistance, and am with great Esteem and respect your Excellency's obedt. humble Servant,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

His Excellency, G. Washington.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

[From the Sharon Times.]

We would commend to the lovers of law and order everywhere a comparison between the proceedings of the Republican and Democratic Conventions held in Pittsburgh on Tuesday last, for the nomination of county officers for the county of Allegheny. In the Republican Convention there was enacted throughout the day and night, a series of acts of blackguardism and ruffianly bravado, the like of which has never occurred in that or any other city, and after continuing in session during the day and until nearly daylight the next morning, the Convention adjourned without making a nomination for Sheriff. In the Democratic Convention, though a large representation was the result of a bright hope of success, the best of order prevailed and an unexceptionable ticket was nominated. There was no blackguardism, nor rowdyism, no drunkenness, but a quiet and decorous assemblage of trusted Democratic citizens, who assembled to discharge a sublime and important duty which they did well and then adjourned.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the thousandth and one time we must remind some of our correspondents that many communications received by us and appreciated, are entirely too long for our columns, and if printed would frequently prevent us from furnishing the late news of the day, which every first-class journal should do. Then again, at times, they are written on both sides of the paper and badly written, which occasions time, trouble and blunders. Our friends should remember to write plainly, give all the facts, write only on but one side of the paper, in a condensed manner, and their chances for getting their epistles inserted will be much better.

Persons will frequently write that in case their communication are not accepted, please return it. Our rule is invariable when such are received, that the sender must enclose the postage to insure return. We are pleased to receive communications and when they come in the proper shape are anxious to print them.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT LITTLE WASHINGTON—REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1850—DEDICATION OF THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday]

This is a momentous week for the Washington and Jefferson College, as well as the stirring little town of Washington. The new building, finished last winter, is to be dedicated, which will be one of the principal features of the occasion. This college, claiming as it does, the alumni of both, the old Washington and Jefferson Colleges, presents a long list of distinguished graduates, among whom are the following:

From Jefferson—Dr. David Sturgeon, U. S. Senator, Uniontown; Judge Pershing, Pottsville; Judge Mercur, Supreme Court, of Pa.; C. L. Vallandigham; Judges Sterrett, Ewing, Kirkpatrick and Hawkins, of this county. From Washington—Judges White, Stowe and others. Then there are the following: The late J. Ross, U. S. Senator. The late Rev. Jas. Carnahan, formerly President of Princeton College; Ex-Gov. H. A. Wise, of Va.; Ex-Attorney General Henry Strausberry, of Ohio; the late Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, father of the present Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court; Judge Wm. McKennan, Rev. Alex. T. McGill, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; Judge Acheson, of Washington, Pa.; Marc. Acheson, Esq., of this city; Hon. Moses H. Hampton, do.; Rev. S. J. Wilson, Hon. M. S. Lathan, Ex- U. S. Senator from California, Rev. E. E. Swift, of this city.

EXERCISES.

Yesterday the exercises began by the dedication of the Philo and Union and Franklin and Washington Society Halls. The addresses for the latter were delivered by Rev. Pershing and Wm. M. Orr, of this city, and Rev. George M. Spargrove, of Murrayville, for the others. Following these the class exercises at the Town Hall, by the graduates of the

CLASS OF 1875.

Those marked with an asterisk are those selected to deliver orations at the commencement exercises this morning. Mr. Alvan Donnan will deliver the Salutory and Mr. James H. Snowden the Valedictory.

Ernest Francis Acheson, Washington.
Robert Elder Anderson, Leechburg.
James Irwin Brownson* Washington.
John Coulter, Chessman, Portersville.
Wm. Thos. Cline,* Saltsburg.
Bruce Colwell, Kittanning.
Alvan Donnan,* Washington.
Boyd Alfred Emery, Dunningsville.
George McVey Fisher, Washington.
Robert Elliot Flickinger, Port Royal.
Sheldon B. Hayes, Washington.
Samuel Tucker Henderson,* Holt.
†George W. Hughes, Vinton, Iowa.
*Thomas Brown Johnston, Brownsville.
†George Elmore Lytle, Elizabeth.
*Henry Thos. McCleland, Mecklenburg county, Va.
John C. McCracken, Leechburg.
*James B. McElroy, Washington.
*Wm. Emery Oiler, Kammerer.
*David H. Patterson, Allegheny.
William McBride, Perrin, Independence.
James McFadden Ritchie, Washington.
*James Henry Snowden, Wellsville, Ohio.
*Thomas Ball Swan, Blairsville.
David Blair Taylor, Indiana.
Alexander Franklin Thomson, Seventy Six.
William Morgan Watson, Washington.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The principal features of the day will be the Commencement Exercises, which will take place in the College building. A majority of the members of the class will appear on the list of performers. Mr. McClelland will recite the class poem and Mr. Ritchie read the history of the class. Then follows the alumni dinner with its speeches and toasts by distinguished graduates and visitors, as well as members of the class.

DEDICATION.

At three o'clock the dedication or the new building takes place. Hon. Benj. H. Bristow, Secretary U. S. Treasury—a graduate of Jefferson College, class 51—will deliver the address. Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was expected to deliver an address also, but owing to an accident, as the following letter will fully explain, will not be present.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 26, 1875.

Wm. S. Moore, Esq., Washington, Pa.

MY DEAR FRIEND—But for the railroad accident, of which you have possibly seen some account, I should have been with you at commencement. I have written more fully to President Hays. It is a great disappointment to me, but I am not able to travel. Sincerely,

J. G. BLAINE.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

The new buildings, just finished, cost $65,000, while the furniture and incidental expenses amount to about $1,000 more, all of which is provided for with the exception of a few thousand. The present endowments amount to $220,000, which shows that the institution is on a good foundation. President Hays has made the interest of this college his special care, and done an immense amount of hard work in order to make it a success. There are but few men who would not have become discouraged and given it up as a bad job long ago, but he has no such word as fail in his lexicon, hence the success of Wash. & Jeff.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

The exercises at Washington and Jefferson College Wednesday were the most interesting of the entire session. They consisted in the dedication ceremonies and the regular commencement exercises. In the absence of Speaker Blaine and General Bristow, General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, Governor Hartranft, Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, Senator Cameron and Rev. Dr. Plummer, of South Carolina, formerly of the Central Church, Allegheny, participated. These exercises followed the Alumni dinner, and were entirely satisfactory.

J. I. Brownson, of Washington delivered the Salutatory, being entitled to that privilege by having taken second honors, while J. H. Snowden, first honor, of Wellsville, Ohio, delivered the Valedictory. The majority of the orations were first-class, and all were good.

The Board of Trustees conferred the following degrees:

Degree of A. B. upon Mr. Wesley Greer, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. W. J. Bridges, of Wilmington, Delaware. Degree of D. D. upon Rev. W. J. Bruch, of Butler, Pa., Rev. D. C. Marquis, of Baltimore, and Rev. Robert Stewart, of Newburg, N. Y.

COAL EXCHANGE MEETING.

ATTENTION CALLED TO THE CONDITION OF THE CHANNEL AT MARRIETTA—SUGGESTION FOR CHANGES IN THE LOCATION OF SIGNAL LIGHTS BETWEEN THIS CITY AND PARKERSBURG.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at their rooms on Water street yesterday morning. Mr. Simpson Horner presided with Mr. Addison Lysle Secretary.

Mr. Lysle presented a communication from Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, Government Light House Inspector, and another from W. H. Hall, making suggestions for the removal of certain signal lights and the the changing of the locality of others.

The matter was referred to a committee of eleven pilots with instructions to report at a future meeting. The Committee is as follows:

James A. Blackmore, chairman, J. L. Kerr, A. Marshall, R. M. Boles, James Shouse, John L. Reno, S. M. McCallum, Sam Dean, Sr., C. W. Gray, W. D. Dorsey, L. A. Reno, Madison Bailey.

The changes suggested between this city and Parkersburg are given below. Those marked thus (*) are new lights.

The following petition from river men was presented:

Col. Wm. E. Merrill:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, boatmen of Pittsburgh, Pa., beg to draw your attention to the channel at Marietta. It is and has been for some time, in a very bad condition. We think the closing of the left of the island has been fully tested and found to be anything else than an improvement. The Marietta Committee that went to Washington and had that side of the island closed, have, if they wished to make Marieta the head of navigation, accomplished their desire. We would ask your especial attention to this point, and that you have the said dam removed.

The Chair then appointed the following committee to refer the above petition to Col. Merrill, John F. Davis, Jos. Walton, R. C. Gray, A. Lysle and Simpson Horner.

The following suggestions with reference to the changing of lights are from Mr. Hall's communication:

Light on the foot of Brunot's Island.

Light at the foot of Horse Tail to be removed to the old mill site.

*Light on Seven Mile Island, in front of the frame church at the head of Lowry Ripple.

Light at foot of Duff's bar to be moved up to the brick church for breast mark going down.

Merriman—One light on the Island, one on the shore, range lights for low water channel.

White's Ripple light to be moved to the foot of Tow-head for breast light at White's, and head light coming up through the Trap.

*Light on the upper side of the road at the head of Deadman for breast light going down, and can be used for guide to steer by coming up.

Light at the foot of Deadman moved down to the little brook, to turn out by going down and drop in by coming up.

*Light above Economy for breast mark, where tree formerly stood. Light at Logtown moved down abreast the bridge.

*Light at Logtown moved down abreast of little bridge.

*Light on a high bat below Baden, where poplar tree stood. Light at foot of Mallory moved down abreast of the foot of the bar. Light in Laycock can be used very well where it now is.

*Light in cupola of Phillipsburg. Light at head of Beaver Shoals too high for low water breast mark, but can be used for that very well.

Light at the foot of the Shoals moved abreast of where old log house stood.

*Light at Vanport in range of low place in hill below the town to use as a guide coming down through the shoals. Light at Raccoon Bar moved down abreast of lower corner of rock wing.

*Light in Montgomery Island where the road comes down from the Old House on the side of the hill. Light at the head of Phillise Island. Light at Georgetown Island moved up ab

THE VALUE OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

A remarkable trial recently occurred before the military tribunal at Warsaw. A staff captain, one Karpoff, was indicted for the murder of a rural magistrate, named Kozinenko, whom he deliberately shot from the wayside, while riding in his carriage, unsuspicious of danger. The magistrate, only wounded, got out of his vehicle, when Karpoff fired again, rolled with his victim into a ditch, and when he saw that life was gone, "professed "his heart lighter," and went to give himself up. He was sentenced to Siberia, but the court, says a correspondent of the London Standard, will intercede with the Emperor, so that he will only be confined in a fortress for two years, without degradation or loss of any rights. Now this savage tragedy and absurdly mild punishment are the result of that antagonism between the military men and the civilian, which still characterizes Reysion life, and of Russian military views about dueling. The original cause of the quarrel, or rather the pretext, was a miserable question of a chair for a lady at a ball. Several quarrels grew out of this, all of which were pacifically settled but the last, when Korpoff got the impression (which it seems was not correct) that Kozinenko would not fight a duel, and the laws of honor required that he must kill his man, which he did as above stated. The officers of the court signed a statement exonerating Karpoff from all stain on his honor, and the evidence shows him to have been a studious, quiet-living, promising officer; yet he believed that his honor required him to murder Kozinenko, and those in command over him evidently thought that he could not act otherwise. Such is the present state of public opinion about dueling in Russia.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE HUNTING-KNIFE.

[London Daily News.]

A curious and valuable hunting-knife, from the atelier of Senor Estevas de Souza, jeweler to the King of Portugal, was lost in the recent wreck of the Cadiz off Ushant. The sheath and handle were composed of the heads of wild animals and hounds, modeled and chased in silver, and accurately representing the lordly stag, the bear, the wolf, the wild boar, and other ferœ natural still found in the Louisitanian forests. It was the work of Senor Raphael Zacharias de Costa, who was occupied in its execution for a period of eleven years, from June, 1863, to May, 1874. The knife was sixty-three centimetres in length, and was sent from Lisbon by the Cadiz to be placed on view at the Portuguese Legation, Gloucester Place, Portman Square. Unfortunately the model was lost as well as the knife itself, but from the photographs we have seen it is evident that there is no falling off from the well earned renown of the Portugese artistic workers in the precious metals. The hunting-knife and sheath were insured for £7,000.

VARIETIES.

FRECKLED veils are said to be not only stylish but very becoming.

PENNSYLVANIA has about 250 Masonic Lodges, with a membership of 35,000 Master Masons.

ROSES in France are so plentiful that the railway companies decorate the walls of the stations with them, arranged on trellis frames.

THE Peruvian government has ordered the coinage at the United States Mint of 2,000,000 of two cent pieces and 1,000,000 of one-cent pieces.

The London Post has an advertisement inviting "proposals from ladies of character and suitable fortune, for the hand of an English Baronet of the earliest creation.

"WHAT's that on your back?" once asked a London cockney of a humpbacked Yankee sailor on a ship in London docks. "Bunker Hill, d—n ye!" was the brief reply.

AN enterprising clothier in Springfield, Mass., buys newly published hymn-books, prints an advertisement on the cover, and presents them, with compliments, to Sabbath schools.

"OH, ma!" exclaimed a bright little Boston girl to her mother, as she saw General Butler pass by with his division on Thursday, "there's our Parian marble match-safe on horseback."

"YOU will understand, gentlemen of the jury, that adultery lies at the bottom of the testimony of the one hundred and eleven witnesses you have heard." Judge Neilson does not mince his words.

FATHER TOM BURKE, the famous poet-priest and orator, is slowly dying, in Dublin, of a cancer in the stomach. Father Burke's controversy with the historian Froude is fresh in the memory of all.

MRS. LINCOLN is under the care of Dr. R. J. Patterson at Batavia, about thirty-five miles from Chicago. Her mental condition is no worse than when she arrived at the Institution, and her liberty is not restricted. She walks and drives when she pleases but always under judicious supervision.

TENNYSON wrote of the grasshopper:

What hast thou to do with evil?
Shooting, singing, ever springing
In and out the emerald glooms,
Ever leaping, ever singing,
Lighting on the golden blooms.

A BOY who had stolen some apples was forgiven for the rather ingenious manner in which he excused himself. The schoolmaster asking him what he had to say for himself the urchin replied: "The apples were Tom's; I don't know how he got them: and now they're mine, and he don't know how I got them."

"WHEN I married," said Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe at a London dinner party, I declared, "With my worldly goods I thee endow," although I hadn't a shilling in the world. "But," chimed in his wife, "you had your splendid talents." "Yes, my dear; but you know I didn't endow you with them," was the right honorable gentleman's reply.

A CHILD was lost in the woods near Blooming Grove, Pike county, Pa., a few days ago. For three days and nights parties searched the woods. When the child was found he was unconscious and lying in a rattlesnake's den. Four of the snakes had to be killed by the rescuer before the child could be touched. This is regarded as one of the most wonderful escapes ever recorded.

A MAN walked into a doctor's office in Keokuk, Iowa, last week with a very bulgy umbrella in his hand. He expressed a desire to leave a present for the doctor, and the latter naturally expressed his gratitude in suitable terms while waiting for the gift. Then the man carefully opened his umbrella and shook out a bull snake five feet long. The docter has a room temporarily at the hotel while the snake is being starved to death in his regular office.

THE Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette says that a private letter from Portage Lake in that state, under date of June 8, says that there are still hundreds of square miles of ice in Lake Superior, and that from the deck of the steamer, between Sault and Houghton, masses of ice twenty feet deep were in almost constant sight. The Portage Canal was filled with heavy ice, driven in by a north-west wind from the main lake, and a southwest wind would be necessary to clear it out.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CONNELLSVILLE has a militia company at last, and oh! how proud it is.

ICE breakers are being put on all the bridges in the eastern part of the State.

WILD strawberries are selling in the mountain districts at 'a 'levie a quart."

AN attempt was made last week to fire the Jamestown machine works and foundry.

ALLEGHENY College has got a President at last. He is not a big bug but a Bugbee.

LANCASTER county has the greatest nickle mine in the world. Copper has also been found.

A LEHIGH county man bagged 8,000 potato bugs one day last week, and took his time at it.

GRASSHOPPERS are plenty in Cambria county, and fears are entertained that they are the pleaguy kind.

CALEB WATTERS, of Chester county sheared 55 sheep in ten hours. He wants to know who can beat that.

ERIE is to have a balloon ascension on the Fourth, but her reporters don't get to go up, and the people mourn.

HUNTINGDON paid one of its preachers $800 when he went away. The balance may be expected to leave soon.

SOME of the furnaces in Lehigh county are going to "blow in" as soon as the miners get a supply of coal ahead.

THE National Locomotive works shipped a twenty-eight ton steam horse to the Port Washington coal works, Ohio, last week.

ALLENTOWN is down on fire crackers for Fourth of July purposes. They cost her $380,000 last year. Ditto Allegheny City.

THE powder mill near Chambersburg blowed up last week. Mr. Porterfield, one of the workmen, was so severely burned that he died the next day.

CAAMBERSBURG has a school girl who ground out a twenty-eight inch poem in which she done up faculty, scholar, teachers and friends. It is pretty good, too.

TWELVE years ago a Lock Haven lady lost a breast pin while walking near her residence. Last week a little girl returned it to the lady's husband but would give no account of how she came by it.

THE rural press almost universally cries out against the Senate for failing to pass the bills compelling the destruction of the Canada thistle and the erection of watering troughs along the public highways.

JACOB RIBLETT, of Cambria county, went last week to prop some logs on a hill side so they would'nt roll down, when one of them got started and rolled over his little step daughter, killing her almost instantly.

YORK, a staid, dry, slow coach of a town, having failed to get up a sensation or furnish an item for the papers in a number of years, has become desperate, and last week started a powder mill. She means to be heard from yet.

IT is said of a Greene county man, when told that the charter for the Washington and Waynesburg narrow gague had arrived, asked if it was brought by the river or the railroad. He certainly is a green county man, but we will bet money he knows how to make shingles.

TITUSVILLE has a seventeen year old hen. All the boarding house keepers have been bidding on it, but the owner has had several encouraging letters from Philadelphia hotel keepers. It is estimated that that hen alone would yield sufficient "spring chicken" to run a hash foundry for thirteen days, and then supply all the cold victual fellows in a whole ward.

A VOICE from Johnstown walleth thusly over the one he loved best after getting the mitten: "A young lady across the river has a scrap book in which are pasted the marriage notices of all the young men whom she has loved. On these pleasant evenings she sits out in the sparkling moonlight and sadly peruses the same, while the pearly drippings of lachrymal dew flow touchingly from founts of subdued brilliancy."

THE Oilman's Journal says: "A number of Butler county oil operators have taken leases in Green county, upon which they contemplate operating at a day not far distant. Oil was obtained years ago in this county at a depth of about 100 feet, but the yield was not very extensive. The persons who contemplate operating no doubt think that if they can afford to penetrate the earth to a depth of 1,000 feet in Butler county for a big gusher, they can risk drilling 100 feet in Green county for a small yield of the precious fluid."

MISS ROSE FLICK, of Cambria county, got a severe fall about six years ago, at which time she broke off one of her front teeth. Strange to say she was never able to find it, although diligent search was made high and low. But stranger still, she sneezed the other day, and out popped the toothe. She is quite sure is came from her nose, as she had her fingers in contact with that organ at the time. Where has that incisor been all this time? Rose says she will inflict her story on a credulous people, if they don't like it they can let it flicker.

THE Center County Reporter speaks as follows about the riotous miners lately tried and sentenced by Judge Orvis: "We are glad that for once an example has been made of the fellows, who mislead the poor laborer into these ruinous strikes by pretending to be their friends. The sooner the John Siney's Xingo Parks, and such villains get 99 years in the State's prison, the better for the laboring miner and the peace of society and the people in general. These leaders live off the salaries they get as officers and agents of the workingmen's unions, and which comes out of the monthly wages of their poor dupes. Judge Orvis has given these pests a little taste of the law, and the entire country will extol him for it."

A destructive tornado passed over the northwestern part of Detroit from Twenty-first street to the neighborhood of Grand River and Twelfth streets last evening at 6:15. Its path was about 500 feet wide. Some thirty houses, besides outbuildings, &c., were demolished. Four persons are known to have been killed and many others injured, some of them seriously. The total loss to property is at least $25,000.

Seventy-five horses are now in readiness for the races which commence next Thursday at Columbus. In addition to the races heretofore arranged, it has been decided to have a 2:30 race on Friday and a 2:40 race on Monday, the fifth, each for a purse of $1,000, with four monies in the race.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Frank Hart was convicted of false pretence; Edward Crawford prosecutor.

Wm. Johnston was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and the prosecutor, George Meads ordered to pay costs.

William Henderson, charged with larceny, by D. O'Brien, plead guilty and was sentenced two years to the Work House.

Jeff. Morgan and C. B. White, charged by John Ehrler with larceny and receiving stolen goods, were acquitted.

Francis Flood against whom similar charges were made by H. J. Adams, was convicted of larcency.

George Barker, charged with the same offenses was acquitted. The jury did not leave the box.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick-Ewing and White.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas Sinclair to John Holmes the Court appointed John Aiken and H. H. Nieman appraisers to appraise the estate and effects of the said Thomas Sinclair.

In the Magee mandamus case the following opinion was filed:

"The writ of a quo warranto, or, under our practice, injunction in the nature of a quo warranto, is the proper legal mode of testing the petitioner's title to the office he claims. We do not consider the oath of office a prerequisite to the maintaining of a quo warranto. For this reason we refuse the mandamus, without expressing any opinion on the legality of the petitioner's election or his right to the office he claims.

The hearing on the question of law reserved in the Smoky Island ejectment case next came on and occupied the balance of the session. No decision was rendered.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Wm. Robinson, alias Weaver, and Jno. Breen were put on trial on charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, R. W. Cartwright prosecutor. Breen plead guilty to the first count and Robinson was convicted on the second.

Joseph Lofink, Jr., charged by Amanda Villa with selling liquor on election day, plead nolle contendere and was fined $50 and costs.

Albert Stehle, who plead nolle contendere to charges of illegal liquor selling, was fined $200 and costs. Matthew Grady was the prosecutor.

William Rodgers, charged by Sidney McCalister with adultery, was convicted, fined $500 and sentenced one year to the Work House. Elizabeth McCalister, charged with the same offense, plead nolo contendere.

Mary Woods, alias Jennie Thompson, charged by Barbara Garbach with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted of the second count, but recommended to mercy.

E. W. Merriman, charged by J. T. Semple with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

William Gallagher was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, made by Bridget Riley. The prosecutrix was ordered to pay costs.

Frank Gent, charged by Wm. McCutcheon with entering a building with felonious intent, was convicted, fined six cents and cost and sentenced to jail for three months.

James Clark and Wm. Earley were convicted of highway robbery. They are the boys who knocked down and robbed Jno. Melrose on the Allegheny bridge, on Thursday morning. There was no fooling in this case.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Hays, charged by William A. Tyre with assault and battery, was sentenced two years to the Work House.

Elizabeth McCalister who plead guilty to a charge of adultery made by Sidney McCalister, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Mary Woods alias Jennie Thompson, convicted of larceny but recommended to mercy, was sentenced to the Work House for six months, Barbara Garbach prosecutrix.

John Breen and William Robinson alias William Weaver, the former having plead guilty to larceny and the latter having been convicted of receiving stolen goods were each sentenced to the Work House for six months, R. W. Cartwright prosecutor.

George Fischer having plead guilty of fornix et cet., on oath of Annie Hart, was sentenced to pay to the prosecutrix twenty-five dollars, and also the sum of $115, four dollars per month for two years, and to give $600 security for a compliance with the sentence.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

In the case of Thos. Fawcett, trustee, vs. Jake Hill, James C. Doty was appointed auditor.

The final account of assignee was filed in the voluntary assignment of Louther Cowan & Co., to John R. Harbison.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. Whitehead to Reese Owens, Messrs. J. W. Craig and George Renwig were appointed appraisers.

The Center Methodist Episcopal Church was allowed to amend its charter, as was also the Oakland M. E. Church.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Joseph Meitleberger to Simon Kaufmen an inventory and appraisement was presented and bond required of the assignment in the sum of $17,000. The setting aside of the certain goods as per assignee's exemption was approved.

In the matter of the petition of John P. Wacker, relative to the payment of the reward offered for the apprehension of Ernest Ortwein. A. Blakely was appointed auditor.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the St. Peters Beneficial Society.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. H. Love to Thomas Fawcett, the account of assignee was confirmed absolutely.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Jake Hill, for use vs. Fehl and wife. Rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

By mutual agreement, the injunction granted in the case of Emma T. Herron vs. the City of Pittsburgh, preventing the opening, grading, curbing and paving of Adelaide street, was dissolved.

In the case of C. A. Murray vs. Morris Lindsay, bond with securities, was presented and approved.

The argument list still holds.

SMOKY ISLAND IN BANC.

The argument on the question of law reserved in the Smoky Island case was argued before a full bench of the Common Pleas No. 2. Mr. Rodgers called attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Reed, of Sewickley in 1849 had applied for a patent for the property in dispute and having received, instituted an action of ejectment in the District Court, and obtained a verdict. The Supreme Court reversed the action of the Court below, on the ground that the island was not in existance then, and that there was nothing there for which the State could grant a patent. This; Mr. Rodgers maintained, was the best proof of the correctness of the ground taken by the city, that the island was washed away.

Judge Kirkpatrick said he had come to the city in 1846 and recollected that there was an island there at that time from the fact that he distinctly recollected seeing the trees upon it.

Mr. Acheson—that was the upper end of Nelson's island, on what was called tow-head.

Mr. Rodgers contended that the State had further recognized the fact that there was no such island, by causing the river front to be surveyed and establishing the high and low water lines where the island is claimed now to have been.

The decision of the court was reserved.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

UNVEILING OF THE MARBLE STATUE AT BETHANY.

Last week a fine marble statue, life size, of Alexander Campbell, founder of Bethany College, at Bethany, W. Va., was unveiled at the College of Judge Jeremiah Black. The statue was presented to the College by the wife by Mr. Campbell. The New York Tribune thus speaks of the occasion and the founder of the sect so numerous in this and adjoining States, South and West.

"A general informal convocation of the leaders of the large sect known as Campbellites or Disciples of Christ, took place last week in Bethany, West Virginia, the motives being the unveiling of a statue of their founder, Alexander Campbell, and a discourse upon his life and work by Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania. The selection of the orator was a wise one, Judge Black and Bishop Campbell being alike prominent types of a class of western men which is unfortunately dying out; men of exceptional size and endurance in both body and mind; of shrewd insight and stern integrity; who made bold grasps at truth and then forever after defended their opinions with an obstinate, downright force which belonged to their Scotch-Irish blood and western training.

Alexander Campbell had all the instincts and qualities of a military leader; fate made him a scholar, and a polemic scholar, and the result may be easy guessed. He became, as many such men become in the church, the founder of a new sect; and not satisfied with the executive work and contests which this position entailed upon him, he incessantly sought occasion to defend orthodox Christianity, or Protestantism, against all comers. His public debates with Owen and Bishop Purcell, and his fierce attacks upon communism and Catholicism, interested the whole religious world forty years ago. His Scotch thoroughness made him a profound scholar in his own lines of research; he was undoubtedly one of the best philologists the country has produced, while the same sincerity and antipathy to sham forced him to thrust aside all mere dogmas and creeds and lead his followers to the broad basis of simple belief in Christ as a Saviour. Immersion was, however, urged as a necessary corollary to this. Upon this foundation each believer was permitted to erect what doctrines he pleased. This liberal creed, and perhaps the personal influence of its teacher, caused the sect to increase with great rapidity during his life, especially in the southern and southwestern States. At the time of his death it numbered over 500,000 members in this country, besides influencial churches in Great Britain and Australia. Probably there is no other sect, which in proportion to its size, can boast of a larger number of colleges or publications devoted to its interests.

The Church of the Disciples also bears strongly the impress of the peculiar mind of its founder. Its members are apt to be logical, argumentative Christians, each individual being driven to the Bible for his doctrines, and exceptional familiarity with Holy Writ is the rule among them; and as there is necessarily a great diversity in these doctrines, each man stands ready to defend the peculiar faith that is in him at the shortest notice. Religious training of this kind is an education in itself, which fact offers an explanation of the exceptionally small number of illiterate members of this sect.

No man of his time, probably, exerted a more direct or widespread personal influence than Alexander Campbell; and now that he is silent forever, it seems but fit, even at this late day, that his disciples and friends should have assembled at his old home to do him honor.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ AND THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY THE VICTIMS—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED.

On Saturday William S. Evans entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 1, for damages for libel against William J. Kountz and the Mail Publishing Company of Allegheny City. The alleged libel complained of was an article charged to have been published in the editorial columns of the Mail on the 23d inst. under the head, "Is It Equal Justice?" The article intimated that certain parties were living in luxurious style on money which they had stolen from the Indians and the Government. Plaintiff charges that he was one of the party intended, hence the suit. The article referred to the severity with which Davis and Frouk were treated, and intimated that greater criminals were allowed to enjoy the fruits of their peculations. Damages in the sum of $25,000 are asked. A summons was issued. From the tenor of the Mail it doesn't appear that its proprietors scare very lasily.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL COOPER.

This gentleman, one of our most aged and respected citizens, died on Saturday evening in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Cooper was born in Ireland and came to America when quite young, taught school for some years and then embarked in the grocery business in the Pittsburgh Diamond, which he carried on successfully for many years; in 1863 turning over the same to his two sons, Wm. D. and James Cooper, under the firm name of W. D. Cooper & Co., and who still conduct the business.

Mr. Cooper leaves a widow and six children, two of the boys, D. F. Cooper and Samuel Cooper, Jr., being residents of Uniontown, Pa. The deceased was a sound, uncompromising Democrat and a constant reader of this journal from its commencement. He was largely known and highly respected, and his death will cause general regret.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

MANHATTAN, Kan.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many patent medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

AN ALLEGED FENCE BROKEN UP.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS DISCOVERED IN A HOUSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Between three and four o'clock Saturday afternoon, Detective Demmel arrested a woman, named Mrs. Frederick, charged with stealing soap from Haworth's grocery store in the Diamond. She was placed in the lock-up, and, a search warrant being issued, her house on Twenty-fourth street, above Jane, South Side, was searched by Detectives Demmel and O'Mara and Clerk Davis. The search was rewarded by the discovery of an assortment that would furnish a first-class variety store. There were shoes, shawls, towels, rolls of calico and muslin, ladies' underwear, spoons, table cloths, ladies' sacks, fans, hats, coats, pants, toilet articles, tobacco and cigars, etc., ad infinitum. The articles are on exhibition at the Mayor's office, where parties who have lost goods are requested to call and examine. Both husband and wife have been committed for a hearing. It is said they own a number of houses on the South Side and are in good circumstances.

PATENTS GRANTED WESTERN PENNSYLVANIANS.

The following patents were granted Western Pennsylvanians during the week ending June 25th:

Sectional Steam Generators—Edward M. Butz and George M. Jones, Allegheny. Filed May 5, 1875.

Lubricating Compounds—Jos. Williams Sharpsburg. Filed May 11, 1875.

Pumps—Wm. H. Comer, Agnew's Mills Filed April 24, 1875.

Fireplace Grates—George W. Cummings Franklin. Filed May 15, 1875.

Coffe Pot—E. F. Kennedy, Oil City. Filed January 14, 1875.

Clamps for Holding Files in Tempering Baths—Robert Parker and J. B. Colman Corry. Filed April 23, 1875.

Combination Locks—G. Rieseck, Pittsburgh. Filed December 8, 1874.

Rotary Churns—Jos Goodman, Pittsburgh: Filed April 6, 1875.

Wire Racks for Exhibiting Shirts—Wm. D. Phelan Pittsburgh. Filed May 17, 1875.

DELEHANTE AND HENGLER:

THE BOSS BURNT CORK ARTISTS SEPARATE FOR GOOD.

About ten years ago Delehante and Hengler first appeared on the stage as double song and dance men. Since then they have visited almost every city and town in the United States, besides spending a very profitable year in England. They have always been regarded as the best on the minstrel stage. However there is an end to all things. Last Saturday night they double songed and danced together for the last time.

Delehante is the author of a number of leading variety songs, prominent among which are "Shoo Fly" and "Love Among the Roses." He was very good also in getting up the sketches and scenes in which they appeared. Hengler made no attempt at this kind of work, hence the break. His partner thought he didn't do enough to earn his half of the pay, which often aggregated $300 per week, and seldom less than $250. There seemed to be no way of settling the matter, and they good naturedly agreed to separate before there was any actual break between them. Hengler goes to the Arkansas Hot Springs while Delehante goes back to New York where he takes James H. Cummiss as a partner. The first appearance of the new combination will be in Bryant's old theatre, New York.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

On Saturday afternoon John B. White, brother of ex-Chief Engineer White of the Fire Department, was thrown from a horse on Fifth avenue extension, receiving severe injuries. The horse tramped on his hand and he received a serious wound on the head. Mr. White is a member of the Relief Engine Company.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a little son of Hon. James H. Hopkins fell from a carriage at the corner of Fifth avenue and Miltenberger alley, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Mr. Hopkins' residence in the East End where he received medical attention.

BURNT OUT.

BUT NOT BURNT UP.

To Our Friends and the Public.

Notwithstanding the destruction of our entire works by fire on the morning of June 19, as well as the partial destruction of our store, Nos. 136 and 138 Wood street we desire to inform our friends and the public generally that we have secured temporary quarters at No. 127 Wood street where we shall be ready in a few days to accommodate our customers as usual.

We have also secured the use of a machine shop, with all the necessary machinery connected therewith, and will be ready for business on Monday, the 21st. We will continue to occupy these temporary quarters until our old stand is rebuilt, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been extended to us the past twenty-seven years, pledging ourselves that no time shall be lost in the execution of all orders intrusted to us.

Respectfully,
JAMES BOWN & SON.

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1875. ju25:tf

DENTISTRY.

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THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT TRIAL.

Judge Neilson Refuses to Re-open the Case.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Brooklyn City Court-room was crowded this morning as usual.

APPLICATION TO RE-OPEN THE CASE REFUSED.

On the opening of the court, Judge Neilson said that under the circumstances, he would be compelled, on an examination of the affidavits, to deny the application for re-opening the case, and, in accordance with Beach's request, the papers were filed with the clerk of the court.

THE CHARGE.

Judge Neilson then stated that the jury might retain their seats, if they so desired, while he delivered to them the charge. After congratulating the jury on the approaching close of their labors and saying that he had habitually refrained from stating his own opinion on questions of fact, he said: "It is your duty to accept fully and without a shade of mental reservation the rules of law stated but on the other hand I wish to pay a like degree of respect to your great office. You are the sole judges of the testimony and of the credibility of the witnesses. A sense of this restrains me from commenting on the proof at large and from indicating to you what my own opinions may be on the questions of the fact involved. Your recognition of that as your relation to the Court and to the cause is due to the oath you have taken to render a true verdict according to the evidence. My recognition of it is due not only to you but to those parties, as the moral force of a verdict depends largely on the fact that it is the unbiased opinion of the twelve men selected from the body of our citizens, and in the most solemn form known to our laws, consecrated to the service. He then stated that the counsel had extracted so much testimony from the

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN WITNESSES

that if he was to quote it to them they would not reach their deliberation until days hence, weary and exhausted. The pleadings had been stated in their hearing and they understood that the charge of adultery lay at the bottom of it. The Judge said that some of the testimony relates to the principal question in the issue—some of it to the credit due to certain witnesses; some of it to the mere question of damages. The pleadings have been stated in your hearing. You perceive that the charge of adultery, denied by the answer, lies at the foundation of the case. Upon the issue thus joined, the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff. You are also to understand the evidence should be such as to carry conviction to the minds of just and prudent men; should point to the actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable hypothesis. The wrong charged in the complaint might be proved by direct or by circumstantial evidence, but such a charge is not usually proved; or, indeed, possibly provable, by direct and positive evidence. The reason is obvious. In most instances, when under social restraints, an apparent proper intimacy degenerates into licentious acts; the evil intent and life put on the garb of innocence. To such cases, to all cases of doubt and difficulty, the law of evidence, searching and flexible, applies peculiar tests, presumptions and inference drawn from facts and from conduct, according to the dictates of experience, so that finally the question of guilt or innocence may be determined by the jury in the light reflected by the surrounding circumstances.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF EVIDENCE EXPLAINED.

Judge Neilson cited a few simple illustrations and stated with reference to a case of this character, it may enable you to understand sufficiently the present purpose and the difference between the direct, circumstantial and presumptive evidence. If a witness should testify that he had seen actual commission of the sexual act charged, it would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify that the wife and the paramour, (defendant) had occupied the same room all night in such a manner as tended to the conclusion they had slept together, or if he had admitted his guilt, that would be circumstantial evidence. If to a letter received by the defendant explicitly charging him with adultery, he answered simply saying: "I am sorry, and hope to be forgiven; or if on being thus charged in a conversation by one having an interest in the matter, he had made no answer whatever; that by a natural process of reasoning would be presumptive evidence. The Judge said that circumstantial evidence must be acted on very cautiously; the evidence bearing on the principal question—that of adultery—may be taken up in its order, thus: First as to the writing referred to; secondly, as to the oral admissions; thirdly, as to the fact or implied admission; and, fourthly, as to the general conduct of the defendant.

HOW THE TESTIMONY SHOULD BE REVIEWED.

I purpose briefly to call your attention to some of the more important matters falling under each of those heads. Your conclusions should not be drawn from one of these classes of evidence, but from all the testimony on this branch of the case combined. In taking up the writings referred to, you will observe that the plaintiff's letter of the 26th of December, 1870, demanding that defendant should leave his pulpit and the city, was the first open act of hostility. That demand was withdrawn at an interview had by the parties at Moulton's, on the evening of December 30th, 1870. The plaintiff claims that that was in deference to the wishes of his wife. At that time a paper written by Mrs. Tilton in respect to her relation to the defendant, was held by Moulton. The copy of it which the plaintiff had was torn up after having been read or stated to the defendant, and the original was also torn up afterwards by Mrs. Tilton with her husband's assent. The proof of the contents of that paper was ruled out, because the writing of a confidential communication by the wife to her husband, and because he was a party to its destruction, but that the writing was no reservation as no charge written by Mrs. Tilton could have been evidence against the defendant. That same evening, Mr. Beecher, with the assent of the husband, called on Mrs. Tilton. He then obtained the paper commonly called the retraction, afterwards surrendered to Mr. Moulton. The next paper in order is that of January 1st, 1871. It is in Moulton's writing, except the lines at the bottom and the signature written by Beecher. A question of fact in dispute as to this paper deserves our attention. Mr. Moulton says that it was dictated sentence by sentence, and that it was read over. Mr. Beecher denies that dictation and that reading. As to the degree of credit to which these witnesses, thus in conflict, may be relatively entitled, you are to remember they speak of what occurred at a time of great excitement. They may not have been equally affected, but while the one was pouring out his thoughts in agony of self-depreciation, the other may well have been moved in sympathy.

The law has tender considerations for an infirmity of memory, and thus inherited the witness is not expected to speak of events with certainty as to the subject. Thus when spoken to by those witnesses, you should be prudent in reference to mere probabilities, and are not to indulge in speculations or lightly consider a matter which has been affirmed because it may not seem reasonable. The Judge said that references by him to other papers would be merely unnecessary, but from them it appears that the defendant was conscious of having committed some wrong or offence affecting the plaintiff and his family; with that observation as to the import of the papers I submit them to your consideration, that you may, taking them in connection with the proofs at large, determine what that wrong or offence was.

ORAL ADMISSION.

Passing to the second branch of evidence as to the principal charge in the order stated, I call your attention to the alleged oral admissions, the confessions of a party made deliberately against her own interest, as to the facts known and understood by him. If clearly proved, it is regarded as of a high class of evidence and deservedly so, because it is contrary to experience for men to admit what hurts them, if not true. Experience proves, rather, that men evade or deny the truth when truth hurts. Testimony to prove oral admission should be carefully scrutinized. The jury should be satisfied that the witness clearly understood, correctly remembered, and fairly repeated what was said, but caution against relying on such testimony too empathically should find its counterpoise in the caution against the too ready rejection of it. The third class of evidence in the arrangement stated is as to tacit or implied admissions. In this theory it appeals to a principal peculiar to presumptive evidence; it is assumed that upon suitable occasions most men have such a regard for their own interests that on being unjustly charged or maligned, they will speak out in denial and justification. Hence it is that silence may often be regarded as confession. The most obvious difficulty in applying this doctrine arises from the consideration that all men may not act alike in the same circumstances, and that the jury may possibly ascribe to a sense of guilt, what was due to mere surprise, or to some unknown restraint. The testimony of the plaintiff and of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, is as to two forms of admission—the one oral, the other tacit or implied. In considering these portions of that testimony which relate to defendant's actual admissions of guilt, you will recall the doctrine stated under a former head to the effect that a reasonable doubt as to want of apprehension, or of memory, or of fairness, in the witness proving such admissions, imposes upon the jury the exercise of great caution. Upon the testimony, you will enquire whether the witnesses are correct in their statements, or whether the defendant was misunderstood by them in considering the other portions of their testimony as to the implied admissions, also contradicted by the defendant. You inquire whether in the conversations had by him with the witnesses his adultery with the plaintiff's wife was spoken of in clear and express terms. If you find that he was thus charged so that acting on the impulse common to innocent men, he would have denied it, if without foundation. You will consider the inference to be drawn from any apparent excuse for his silence.

THE LAST CLASS OF EVIDENCE.

The remaining class of evidence as to the principal question in issue relates to the conduct of defendant. In the first place, you will consider his conduct in his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, as proved by Joseph H. Richards and Kate Carey. The circumstances stated by them are claimed to disclose an undue familiarity. Your attention has been called to a series of events, to the reasons which may have led to certain modes of action of the acquiescence of restraints to occasional disturbances, apprehensions and resentments, lapsing into seasons of peace and patient endurance. The counsel have given you their views as to the significance of each fact and circumstance, but in and through it all the vital charge. I recur to the letter of the 26th of December, delivered by Bowen, in which plaintiff said to defendant:

"I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the City of Brooklyn as to residence."

In regard to the question as to the manner in which this demand was read, the plaintiff's theory seems to have been that, as the offence charged in this complaint had been perpetuated, the reasons thus generally referred to would be apprehended. On reading the letter, the defendant said: "This man is crazy." It is for you to say whether this remark was or was not in the nature of the suggestion. That there was no sensible reason for making that demand and whether, in conversation or in tone and manner the defendant betrayed any consciousness of guilt.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

The Judge next referred to the policy of silence and said that Mr. Beecher's course throughout was to be carefully scrutinized. You will inquire whether attentions were paid to Mrs. Woodhull to conciliate her at the instance or with the approbation of the defendant; whether, before Miss Turner was sent off to school, he favored that as a precautionary measure or contributed money in that view, and whether he repressed the presentation and the prosecution of the West charges. If you find that Mr. Beecher did not thus act, those questions will give you no trouble. But if you find that he took such part in these transactions or any of them, then you will inquire whether he did so in the apprehension that his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton might be exposed, or from some other and independent cause. You will also inquire whether the defendant refrained from publishing the denial or refutation of allegations contained in the paper known as

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL

from answering a particular inquiry made by Mrs. Bradshaw in her letter, to which he sent a reply or was held in bondage of fear to Mrs. Morse from a sense of guilt now charged. In any view of the case, you may be disposed to ask why Mr. Beecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all that pain and fear so long when he might have made proclamation to the world and trampled out the scandal as with iron boots. The question upon all proofs is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with adultery, and spoke, wrote, acted and suffered from and in consequence of that, or whether laying that out of view he understood the charges to be that he had made improper proposals or advances, and had robbed the plaintiff of a rich inheritance in the love of his wife, and whether coupled with these charges he believed that he had wronged the plaintiff by favoring a family separation and dismissal by Mr. Bowen, and for those reasons spoke, wrote, acted and suffered as described. If the wrong was adultery, the solution of what followed is easy, but if the wrong or offences, actual or imputed, were of the other character stated, then a just apprehension of the relation between the defendant's state of mind and his conduct involves several considerations: what was his personal estimate of his relation to the church, to the world, to literature, and of the reputation he should leave behind him. What his conception of the nature and gravity of the charge of impure solicitations, of alienating a woman's love from her husband, and of the effect of such accusations, if publicly made. What his notion of the extent to which Tilton had been injured as a journalist, in his family and as to their means of subsistence.

CREDIBILITY OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

The Judge next called the attention of the jury to the credit due to witnesses and referred as follows to Moulton's connection with the case: Mr. Moulton seems to have intervened as the open and avowed friend of Tilton. He appears to have undertaken to mediate between the parties to reconcile, as far as possible, to prevent the specific character of their differences from obtaining publicity. He states that such was the real purpose and character of his intervention, and the defendant in his letters and otherwise has borne a large and generous testimony to that effect. Yet, Mr. Moulton, on various occasions, as he himself testifies, and as other witnesses state, declared that the defendant was not guilty of sexual intercourse which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the inconsistency in his statements goes to discredit him. If you should be of opinion that he intended to state truth to his examination here, and that his prevous declarations were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and to that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject in carrying out the policy of suppression adopted, you are at liberty to make such allowence for that as shall seem proper. As to Mr. Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony to the confession of the defendant s guilt can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has explained to you has been sufficiently illustrated by counsel and will be accepted as far as you think proper.

As to the testimony of Emma C. Moulton, it is claimed that there is an inherent improbability in the supposition that a lady of her confessed refinement and delicacy would have conversed so freely with the defendant as to his adultery, or undertaken to advise him on that subject. It is also said that on the occasion when she claims to have had an important interview with the defendant he was not at her house. You will consider and apply the proof which stands in conflict and in corroboration. In the discussions that the proof has been reconciled and illustrated so freely that I have but to commend it to your careful consideration. Did she at or about the time stated have that interview, and was the conversation substantially as given by her? If so, and she were in error as to the length of the interview, that mere incident would no be conclusive. The question, gentlemen, rests with you. Two other observations may be proper. Had Mrs. Moulton got the impression that the defendant's guilt was adultery, and in her conversation regarded that as the subject in his mind as it was in her mind. Do you believe that, whether mistaken or not, she testified honestly? Her manner on the stand, and the opinion which the defendant himself had of her moral character and worth, as stated in his letters commend her to your respect. I had occasion to state in your hearing my views of the suggestion that this witness testified at the will or on the instruction of the husband. I still hold to the opinion then expressed. There is no proof of artifice, or coercion or undue influence. The fact, however, that her husband is deeply concerned in this controversy, and that her testimony, without repeating concurs with his, is to be considered on the mere question of bias. In sustaining the plaintiff's cause she is sustaining her husband as a witness.

As to the witness Kate Carey, it is proper to state that persons called to prove an alleged bad character for truth and veracity should have general knowledge to be fairly derived from the opinion expressed by people who know the witness. Such impeachment is weak in proportion, as the circle in which the unfavorable opinion prevails is narrow, and as that opinion can be traced to special difficulties.

As to another witness, Benjamin F. Tracy, two suggestions have been made: The first that, having acted as counsel for the defendant, he should not have been called as a witness for him in the case. The second that, owing to an arrangement with or promise to the plaintiff, he should not have acted as such counsel. The Judge commented at length upon Tracy's case, and said: I have only to add that my own view of the propriety of the course pursued by Mr. Tracy agrees with that of his associate counsel in the cause. I think with them that there has been no violation of duty on his part, personal or professional.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES

was next considered, the Judge calling the attention of the jury to the large amount of evidence, including the plaintiff's alleged misconduct, at home and abroad peculiar to the mere question of damages. Such misconduct, said the Judge, may reduce the amount of recovery, but is no defense to the action. Some other features of the case remain to be noticed upon principle and authority, and also with our accepted rules of social order. The intimacy and intercourse which is allowed between a married woman and her legal adviser, physician or pastor is greater than that which would be considered proper or becoming between a woman and a man holding no such special relation. That principle applies here, and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of it. We are wont to say that all suitors are treated alike, and in most respects they are, but yet, in a case of this character, a man grown old in prayer and pious service has prima facie the benefit of a presumption which the mere man of the world has not.

Mr. Beecher's advances of money, which, through Mr. Moulton, went to the benefit of Tilton and family, appear to have been mere acts of generosity. That money was not extorted by Mr. Moulton, nor does it appear to have been the fruit of any improper artifices. Although it is of no special moment, I think it proper to say that, uncontradicted evidence shows that Tilton did not know that he was thus benefitted by Beecher. We have before us no evidence which could support charges of conspiracy and blackmail, and if we have, the defendant's position would remain the same; if innocent, to be so declared, independently of such artifices. The nearest approach to blackmail would seem to have arisen between Tilton and Bowen, if the former did threaten to publish a card injurious to the latter, unless the money were paid, but we have no interest in that question. Moreover, he did not publish the card, nor was he paid until after due course of investigation. It seems that the covenant of Bowen and Tilton in respect to compensation for service on two papers provided for certain payments on a termination of employment before the end of the term, and that the claims or disputes should be determined by arbitration. In notices of dismissal put in evidence, Mr. Bowen proposed that mode of adjustment. He had a legal right to stand on that. He did so, and the arbitration was had. The gentlemen acting as arbitrators—men of character and integrity, found that $7,000 was due, and that was paid. No special purpose could have led such men to that determination, if the money had not, in their judgment, been actually due.

It seems proper to refer to two subjects of considerable importance, which, to some extent, have been brought into the case. The one, the proceedings and report of the Investigating Committee appointed by Mr. Beecher, after plaintiff's letter to Dr. Bacon had been published. That was a matter which concerned Plymouth Church and the defendant as its pastor. The report of the Committee, after such investigation as they thought proper, was in favor of the defendant. I have simply to remind you that that determination should not have any weight or influence with you here.

The other subject is the advisory convention held at the instance of two of our principal churches. The question presented here had no relation to the subject there involved. The West charges which are in evidence before you, not having been prosecuted by the Plymouth Church, and Mr. Tilton's name having been dropped as a member without censure notwithstanding the charge of slandering the pastor had been made by Mr. West. The advisory council had cognizance of that as a question of discipline and church polity. You will readily perceive that that proceeding did not affect or assume to reach Mr. Beecher. You are not to accept the notion that these two powerful churches were pursuing Mr. Beecher. I simply call your attention to this subject that the defendant may not suffer from any misconception as to that ground on which that council was concerned.

Gentlemen, the case is now submitted to you. It is of a nature to call for the exercise of your highest intelligence and most scrupulous care. You will retire to your deliberations with an impartial and earnest purpose to be just to the witnesses, just to the parties and to render a verdict which you may think of hereafter with satisfaction as a duty honestly performed in the presence of God and of men.

THE "REQUESTS" CONSIDERED.

After the Judge had got through reading his charge, he took up the requests to the charge and instructed the jury that the defendant was not obliged to prove him innocent; that mere proof of opportunity to commit the act was not proof of the guilt of the party concerned; that the destruction of the paper which was evidence in the case raised the presumption that its production would be unfavorable to the party who destroyed it; that none of the defendant's letters declared his guilt, but only in conversation and reproach for the trouble he had caused. The fact that the plaintiff cohabited with his wife after learning of her guilt was in favor of the innocence of the defendant, the Judge thought was not very applicable to this case, and would not therefore so charge. The jury were to take into consideration the fact of the plaintiff's six months' silence after the alleged confession, at his wife's request.

When the Judge completed his comments on the requests to the charge, he asked if the counsel were content, and Mr. Beach replied, "we are, sir."

One of the jurors asked if there were any papers relating to the case which could be given to them when in the jury room, and Mr. Beach said he had no objection. Mr. Evarts stated there were some papers which were not in evidence, and Judge Neilson replied that the jury could have any papers which they desired relative to the case.

Judge Neilson asked a court officer what arrangements had been made for the jurors' dinners, and he was told that all necessary preparations had been made.

THE JURY RETIRE TO DELIBERATE.

The court officers were then sworn in to take charge of the jury, and allow no communications with them except by permission of the Court, and at six minutes past one, the jury retired to their deliberations on the case.

After the jury retired, spectators remained in the court-room discussing the merits and demerits of the charge and it was agreed on all hands that it was very favorable to the defendant. Beecher with his wife, sons and daughter-in-law and Dr. Edward Beecher and wife also stopped in court awaiting any intelligence which might reach them from the jury-room, but up to two o'clock no news was received from them.

THE JURY STILL OUT.

At ten o'clock, nothing having been heard from the jury, Judge Neilson adjourned the court until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. TILTON.

The Herald of this morning having published the affidavits of Messrs. Leys, Loader and Price corroborating the stories published some days since, and on which Mr. Beach attempted to have the case reopened, Mrs. Tilton will to-morrow publish an affidavit in her own vindication, in which she says that no person was employed laying capets at the time specified in the affidavits, nor to the best of her knowledge and belief were Price and Loader ever in her house at any time; that the narrative, so far as it relates in any manner to herself or Mr. Beecher is wholly and utterly false. The occurrence described never took place either in October, 1869, or at any time whatsoever.

She says: There never was any impropriety of conduct, or any improper relation between Henry Ward Beecher and myself, and all charges of adultery or improper conduct, or of any attempt on his part or mine to have or solicit any improper or indecorous relation or acts are utterly and absolutely false. Nor did any act or word ever pass between Mr. Beecher and myself which could not with equal propriety have passed between a father and his daughter. In conclusion, Mrs. Tilton says: I declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am absolutely innocent of all the offenses charged against me with relation to Henry Ward Beecher, except only that under the influence of my husband, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I persisted in living with him. I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which were false, and entirely unfounded, and which my husband knew to be false, and I declare that I left my husband voluntarily, and without any solicitation or inducement from any person, and especially without any solicitation or suggestion on the part of Mr. Beecher, but so far as I have any knowledge or information of his views contrary to the desire of Mr. Beecher, and I did so because I had found, by sad experience, that the only result of my long endeavor to serve my husband was that I kept myself in his power, and that it was impossible for me, so long as I lived with him, to resist his demands, or to speak the truth when he required me to deny it.

[Signed] ELIZABETH R. TILTON

And sworn to before Judge McCue, of the City Court, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 25.—At twelve o'clock—noon—the jury in the Beecher case was still out. The Judge refuses to send for them. A great number of people were congregated in and around the Brooklyn City Court room from an early hour this morning. The corridors were thronged with parties anxious to gain admittance to the Court room, but the police stationed at the doors only admitted those having a right to enter. At ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of Court, the room was filled. Mrs. Beecher came in with ex-Judge Porter and resumed her usual place in front of the Plymouth throng. Shearman bustled in and out of the room, while Tilton sat in the anteroom leading to the Judge's chamber, in conversation with some of his friends Among those present were Mr. Bullard, brother of Mrs. Beecher, Beecher's sons and nephew and a good collection of the Plymouth adherents. When Evarts entered the room he was received with a demonstration of applause, which was with difficulty checked by the Court officials.

Judge Neilson was in his private room from an early hour, where he awaited a communication from the jury. The time was spent by the audience in reading the morning papers and discussing the situation. It is the prevailing belief that the disagreement of the jury is inevitable, and bets are freely offered on the result.

The jury sent down to-day for Mrs. Moulton's testimony, which the Judge forwarded to them. The jury were confined in an upper room of the court house looking on the park, and in front of which were gathered probably about five hundred people. The windows of the room were open and the jurymen gazed at the crowd with evident interest, and do not seem as if they enjoyed the situation.

Mr. Carpenter at one period read to some of the jurymen from a pamphlet which he held in his hands, but others of them paid, or appeared to pay, not the slightest attention. At quarter of one o'clock the Court adjourned for an hour for lunch, and the crowd dispersed.

THE JURY TAKE IT COOLLY.

A visit was made by some reporters to the Polytechnic Institution, whose windows look into the jury room, and the jurors could be seen in all positions fanning themselves. They were all suffering from heat, and they sat with their coats, and in some instances, with their vests, off. Foreman Carpenter tilted himself back on the hind legs of a chair, with his feet resting on the window ledge, and was talking in an earnest manner to his companions. Frequently they would gather in groups and discuss some point, and when the heat of discussion was over would separate and stroll up and down the room.

HOW THE JURY STAND.

At four P. M. nothing has been heard from the Beecher jury. A rumor was started that the jury stood seven for Beecher to five for Tilton, but cannot be traced to an authentic source.

At the Plymouth Church prayer meeting to-night, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher created a sensation by referring to the trial for the first time since it went into the courts. He said that he would still continue to act as pastor of Plymouth Church because he felt that no matter what the verdict of the jury in the case might be, his congregation would still have faith in him and stand by him.

NEW YORK, June 26.—There is no verdict in the Beecher case. Shortly before eleven o'clock, to which hour the Court yesterday adjourned, Mrs. Beecher entered the room with ex-Judge Porter, and there were then present all the counsel for the defence except Evarts. None of the plaintiff's counsel were present, and Mr. Tilton divided his time between Judge Morris' office and the Judges' chambers. Beecher was not in the neighborhood of the court room. One rumor is that the jury stand nine to three for acquittal.

Judge Neilson was in his private room early in the morning, but no communication reached him from the jury room, and he states that he will not send for them, but await their pleasure. The Court room is crowded and inside and outside are many ladies. Many hacks are also in waiting to carry news quickly to the remote parts of Brooklyn.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the Court was adjourned till three o'clock. Rumor prevails that the jury stand eight to four for acquittal.

A rumor has been circulated that the friends of the plaintiff had gained entrance to the jury room in disguise of waiters. This is indignantly denied by Court officers who say that one waiter is the only outside person who has been admitted to the room and that no balloting has taken place in his presence. The police have driven spectators from the park, where they have been watching the jurors' movements through open windows.

Soon after recess Judge Neilson adjourned, saying if the jury agreed upon a verdict he would promptly send for the persons interested.

THE PROBABLE VERDICT.

NEW YORK, June 27.—As yet there are no signs of agreement among the Tilton-Beecher jury, and it is believed that they will be discharged. Judge Neilson left the Court room at five o'clock. At eleven P. M. the Court house was closed and the jury retired for the night. It is thought they will come into Court by ten to-morrow and state they are unable to agree and ask to be discharged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Specie shipments to-day amounted to $1,411,269, of which only $61,000 is in silver.

RAILWAY NOTES.

It is understood that the directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, in view of the forclosure proceedings now pending, have decided that stock transfer books should be removed to Toledo, but as there may be some certificate holders who may wish to make the transfers they have given notice to the Stock Exchange that the books will be opened from the 10th to the 31st of July, after which the stock can be transferred in Toledo.

Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first twenty-two days of June were $718,095, against $539,925 the same time last year.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans—increase—$1,490,300; specie, decrease, $2,806,300; legal, increase, $2,591,300; deposits, increase, $1,699,900; circulation, decrease, $125,500; reserve, decrease, $639,975.

FINANCIAL.

Letter of Wendell Phillips.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The Indianapolis Sun of to-morrow will contain the following letter from Wendell Phillips to Jas. Buchanan, Esq., this city:

"BOSTON, June 19, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—The first clause of the Cleveland platform adopted last March has my cordial approval. No words can fully describe the importance of the financial plan it recommends. I am sure it will soon be adopted by the Nation and that will revolutionize the relations of capital and labor. It will put capital beyond all danger of interference with its rights, and will immeasurably increase the comfort of working men. No single measure of change will do as much as this can for the happiness, virtue and progress of the race, and in my judgement everything tends towards such a system of finance, and heralds its speedy adoption. No teachers are so sharp and successful as bankruptcy and the sheriff; even here in Boston, the very Gibralter of bullionism, I can see signs that the ranks are beginning to break and some few representative men are bending their thoughts and steps to our side.

But there is no use of my giving you this expression of my opinion. I have publicly advocated a third term for Grant unless some one can be found as sure as he is to rally the whole North, and as true as he has been to claim from the South all the fruits of our victory. He has not by any means done his duty where he claimed or consented to the rejection of the school clause of the Civil Rights bill. He made that indispensable measure almost useless, and balked the hopes of the nation. Still I know no one more to be trusted than he who has any chance to be elected, but your party repudiates him because he is joined to the bullionists and hock-mongers, I lament this as much as you can; still, a nation never can attend to but one issue at a time: All history proves this to-day belongs to the great struggle for equality before the law. The South hates this and means to defeat it. The North has hidden this grand rule in its heart of hearts. This provoked and justified the war. The battle is over; it is not ended; for this struggle the nation is ripe, ripened by forty years of discussion and five of war, and much as I value your great financial measure, I must in this next Presidential canvass measure my candidate by another standard—loyalty to impartial liberty. Show me a man true to this and also to financial reform, and with a fair chance of success, and I am his earnest, devoted and single-hearted supporter, everywhere and at all times.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] WENDELL PHILLIPS.

OBITUARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Judge McFadden, delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, died at Olympia to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Ex-Lieut. Governor Henry M. Hyams died to-day, aged 70.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mortimer Thompson, better known as Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B., died in this city to-day after a short illness.

CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Seymour Montley, a carpenter, working on the west side, this morning, fell from the fourth story of a building and was instantly killed. He leaves a family.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., June 26.—The Scaffolding at Shaft No. 2, Susquehanna Coal Company, fell this morning, instantly killing six men at work.

IOWA.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A HARMONIOUS GATHERING.

A Strong Ticket Placed in the Field.

TEXT OF PLATFORM ADOPTED.

DES MOINES, June 24.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. Over three hundred delegates were present.

Hon. L. G. Kinney of Taina county was chosen temporary Chairman and T. O. Walker of Bloomfield, Secretary. After the appointment of the usual Committees the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

On reassembling, the Committee on credentials reported a full list of delegates and H. B. Fauke of Dubuque was chosen permanent prest. "On accepting the office, Mr. Fouke expressed his gratification at the unanimity of opinion existing in the Convention" and said he thought the Committee on Resolutions would report a platform on which all could stand. He asked that everything not essential, like the name, should, for the sake of harmony be subordinated to the declaration of principles.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, Anti-Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate Convention assembled declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

First—A firm adherence to the doctrine of political Government as taught by Jefferson, Madison and other Fathers of the Republic.

Second—Strict conformity to the construction of the Constitution in all measures involving Constitutional powers.

OPPOSED TO A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT.

Third—The Supremacy of the Radical Government within the sphere and the reservation of the local authority of the Constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a cenralized Government.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Fourth—Absolute prohibition of military interference with local or State elections and the peaceful assembling and organization of State legislatures except in manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

HONEST OFFICIALS WANTED.

Fifth—Honesty in the administration of public offices and strict economy in public expenditures.

Sixth—All officers to be held to a rigid accountability for the misuse of public funds or for the prostituting of their powers for private use.

Seventh—Reservation of all legal rights of every citizen without regard to race or color.

Eighth—Reservation of public lands for the benefit of actual settlers and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

NO THIRD TERM.

Ninth—Restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000. No third term.

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

Tenth—That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country; meantime, a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to the present National Banking law.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Eleventh—A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest amount of tax so no imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests may ensue.

Twelfth—We are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law and the enactment of a full framed practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against and the safest solution of the evil of intemperance.

Thirteenth—That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

Here follows the Ohio arraignment of the Republican party and an invitation to all parties to co-operate for the expulsion of the Republican party from power.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After considerable debate on a motion that the organization be known as simply Democratic, the whole matter of a name was laid on the table.

THE TICKET.

The nominations were then made as follows:

For Governor—Shepard Leffler, of Des Moines.

Lieut. Governor—Capt. E. B. Woodward, of Lucas.

Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. Knight, of Dubuque.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. R. Wright, of Wright.

The nominations were made unanimous, and after speeches by several delegates the Convention adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Extensive Grocery Frauds.

CHICAGO, June 26.—To-day, about noon, Chief Detective Dixon, assisted by Detectives Simmons, Simonds, Elliott and Durgon arrested on a State warrant Alfred Frederick, A. Charles, Edward and Geo. Roe who were formerly engaged in the grocery business. They were arrested on a charge of defrauding Messrs. O. P. Gregory, J. N. Cullinworth and S. A. Ellison, of Richmond, Va., out of merchandise amounting to over $200,000. Henry Adams, agent of the firm in Richmond, made the charge. The alleged fraud is dated September 1, 1874. It is stated that the Roe brothers about this time, failing to vindicate themselves, suddenly absconded, fleeing to Canada. That the brother Alfred returned to Chicago, and partially settled up accounts and that the other brothers also came to Chicago and they were hunted down and arrested.

On an examination of the parties arrested this afternoon, it appeared that the total amount of indebetedness was $230,000, of which but a small part was on account of O. P. Gregory & Co. They were held over to the Criminal Court in bonds rom $5,000 to $10,000 each.

AN EXCURSION

train will leave this city on Monday with a party who will participate in the celebration of the opening of a new railroad from Euclair to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. On Tuesday, several prominent merchants, bankers and professional men of Chicago will join the excursion.

THE TIMES IN A NEW DRESS.

The Times of this city appears in an entirely new dress this morning. It takes advantage of this opportunity to give an extended history of the paper from its incipiency to the present time. By the change of the body and face of the types it will present to the readers henceforth from thirty to thirty-five per cent. more matter than heretofore.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL HOCHE'S DEATH.

VERSAILLES, June 25.—A banquet was given yesterday to celebrate the death of General Hoche. Gambetta made the principal speech. He said that Republicans, forgetting old hostilities, joined hands with their former opponents as friends whom they previously misunderstood. They desired the dissolution of the Assembly in the interests of continued progress. The Republicans had abandoned none of their principles. They must advance step by step, aiming at the realization of the principles of the Revolution.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.

PARIS, June 25.—The damage to property and the loss of life by the flood in the river Garroni are greater than previous reports have indicated. At Toulouse alone the bodies of one hundred persons who were drowned were found in houses which were flooded but left standing. Many other people perished and their bodies were carried off in houses that were swept away.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD.

The loss of life by the flood at Toulouse is appalling. In St. Cyprien quarter, two hundred and fifteen corpses have already been found. The violence of the torrent frustrated the efforts to rescue unfortunate inmates of the houses. Several men were drowned in the attempt. Twenty thousand persons are deprived of the means of subsistence in Toulouse alone. The disasters elsewhere are almost equal in magnitude. The lower part of the city of Morssac on the Tarn is under water. At Fremoullet, in the department of Arriege, five houses only remain standing out of four hundred. In the district of Foix, the same department, two villages are completely submerged and many dead bodies found. Crops of all kinds throughout the inundated districts have been destroyed. President MacMahon and Minister Buffet have left Paris for the scene of destruction.

PARIS, midnight—June 25.—General de Cissey, Minister of War, accompanied the President and the Minister of the Interior to the scene of the inundation. The Municipal Council of Paris has voted $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Eighty persons were drowned in Verdem. Eight hundred houses have fallen in Toulouse. At Bordeaux, the Garonne is much swollen but no serious catastrophe is reported. It is said that altogether over one thousand lives have been lost.

LONDON, June 26, 6 A. M.—Special telegrams to the Times say nine hundred persons perished in the flood at Toulose alone. Then the outbreak of an epidemic is feared. It is believed that two thousand six hundred houses have been swept away in the town and environs. The damage there is estimated at from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds sterling. The Paris correspondent of the Times makes an appeal to British charity in behalf of the sufferers.

The Daily News special says the lowest estimate of death in the flooded districts is 2,000. It is proposed to bombard and destroy the St. Cyprien quarter of Toulouse to prevent danger from crumbling walls of the houses that yet remain.

The Standard publishes reports of fearful inundations in Bohemia, Moravia, Corinthia, the Tyrone and Barat, with some loss of life and great destruction of property. Many bridges have been carried away. Thousands of cattle were drowned and crops in several districts totally ruined.

THE FLOOD.

PARIS, June 26.—The loss of property by the overflow of the Garonne and other streams, is fully as great in the department of Lotet Garonne as in Haute Garonne. One hundred and seventy houses were destroyed at Moissac and fifty at Lamagister. Immense damage was also done at Bogneres de Bigorre. At Agen the Garonne rose thirty-nine feet.

American and English residents of Paris have opened subscription books.

The National Assembly to-day voted urgency for the nation to appropriate one million francs for the relief of the sufferers.

A Committee, with President MacMahon as Chairman, has been formed to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers from the inundations.

IRELAND.

ANOTHER BANQUET TENDERED THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 26. A grand banquet was given this evening by the fellows of Trinity College in honor of the American Rifle Team. There were seventy-five guests at the banquet which took place in Commons Hall. The event was regarded as a mark of peculiar honor it being the first banquet of a similiar nature for twenty years. The students took a deep interest in the affair, gathering around the visitors as they entered, and clambering on window sills of the dining hall and cheering lustily.

Judge Mullin of the Supreme Court, New York, responded to a toast and proposed the health of the Provost of the University of Dublin. The Lord Mayor of Dublin spoke flatteringly of the Provost and Trinity College. Provost Lloyd in reply spoke eloquently of the marvellous progress of the United States, and said whatever might be the result of the great rifle contest, nothing can occur to mar the friendship between Americans and Irishmen. Chief Justice Whiteside said the American visitors had honored the University by their presence, and they received them as br

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Harrison Doran, the step-ladder man, charged by J. P. Treacy and Milton Jones with larceny by bailee, received sixty days to the Work House on each charge.

Robert Peters plead guilty to two indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Thomas Mullen was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on an officer, and the costs were divided.

Albert Beebe and George Heid were acquitted of charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

"Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords were next put on trial, charged with highway robbery on R. G. Crawford, a Butler county farmer, in October last, on Federal street, Allegheny, near City Hall. The jury were out.

John Garber, charged with embezzlement, plead nolo contendere.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

A. & S. Wilson vs. Henry Menold. Award of referees confirmed absolutely and judgment ordered to be entered thereon.

Reuben Nickem vs. the Aetna Insurance Company. Alias rule granted on defendant to show cause why it should not deliver to plaintiff a copy of policy of insurance. The plaintiff had his policy destroyed by fire.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. H. Love to Thos. Fawcettt, the bond of H. S. Floyd, assignee, was filed and approved.

This Court will not be in session to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Maria McTighe vs. Joseph Able, et al., the plaintiff moved the Court for a preliminary injunction, according to the prayer of her bill previously filed The Court fixed July 1st, at 10 A. M., as the time for hearing argument on the motion.

Adjourned until Thursday.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Hattie Throop, minor. James H. Hopkins, Esq. guardian petitioned for leave to sell at private sale, the interest of his ward in real estate. Order made for bond to be given in $8,000.

Estate of J. M. Johnston, deceased. The report of the auditor was made and the auditor discharged by consent of parties.

Estate of Charles Asche, deceased. Sale confirmed absolutely and administrators ordered to make deed &c.

Estate of C. A. Kaercher, deceased; in partition. Return of Sheriff and inquest presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Jacob Stottler, deceased. Petition for arivate sale by guardian. Order made. Deed of guardian acknowledged in open Court.

John Mitzler, deceased, report of sale presented and confirmed absolutely. Chas. M. and Bella B. Short. George R. Mckee appointed guardian of the former and Samuel Samuel Kane of the latter.

Jaco! Hays and August Jogal, deceased, widows' appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Dr. A. C. Murdock deceased, in partition. Report of inquest confirmed absolutely.

Theresa and Jno. Sauer minors, George Leppig was appointed guardian.

James H. Stewart, deceased; in partition Report of inquest confirmed absolutely.

John K. Harvey et al. Petition for discharge of J. B. Richards, guardian. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of Reuben Clark and Christian Schmidt. Widows' appraisement presented and confirmed.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A verdict of guilty was returned in the case of "Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords. Their counsel moved for a new trial on the grounds that the offense charged is a felony of high grade, wherein the jury had no right to separate before rendering a verdict; also that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the Court erred in its charge in not alluding to the evidence of a witness in regard to the identity of Swords.

James Ford, charged by Cynthia Dopson with seduction, fornication and bastardy, was acquitted and the costs divided.

John Johnston, charged by Sol. Coulson with larceny, plead nolo contendere.

James McMinnaman, charged by A. M. Crozier with larceny, also entered a similar plea.

Patrick McTurney, charged by Mrs. Catharine McGovern with seduction, was convicted.

The cases of John and Frank Golla, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John Hartman; and John Hartman, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Frank Golla, are on trial. These are cross-suits growing out of a difficulty which occurred at Sharpsburg during the puddlers strike.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

R. H. Emmerson, charged with maintaining a public nuisance in the shape of the Pittsburgh Acid Works, at Armstrong station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is on trial. A. H. Rowand, Jr., of Verona borough is prosecutor. He claims that the odors emanating from the works are so offensive that not only are residents in the locality unable to get their rest at night, but that they are also offensive to passengers on the railway.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Hunter, three informations against Samuel McCrary for larceny by bailee were quashed.

James Farrell, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was convicted of misdemeanor in unlawful cutting.

John and Frank Golla, charged with aggravated assault and battery were convicted of simple assault and battery. John Hartman, charged with felonious assault and battery was convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding. These were the puddlers cross suits.

The following bills were ignored:

Stephen K. Merriman, illegal liquor selling, prosecutor James T. Sample.

Stephen K. Merriman et al., selling liquor on Sunday. James T. Sample, prosecutor. In both the above cases the prosecutor is to pay the costs.

James Smith, larceny; prosecutor Rachel Jones.

D. H. Fox, felonious assault and battery; prosecutor George Johnston.

A. H. Rowand, aggravated assault and battery; prosecutor John Clark.

Mary Weniker, assault and battery; prosecutor John Guky.

Philip Goeddel, five indictments for gambling and illegal liquor selling, prosecutor A. W. Black, who is to pay the costs in each case.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier

J. H. Stevenson, Esq., of the Beaver county bar, was admitted to practice in this court, on motion of J. H. Miller, Esq.

In the case of Eliza Scheidt vs. Jacob Scheidt, an application for a divorce, the Court refused to make a decree.

The bond of the assignee was presented and approved in the matter of the assignment of Jacob Mittlebeiger to Simeon Kaufman.

In the case of the Lincoln University vs. J. B. Nobbs et al., the report of the auditor was confirmed absolutely, and the Prothonotary was ordered to pay out money in Court.

P. & J. Rice vs. John Muller et al. Rule granted to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

In the case of the Central Building and Loan Association, for use vs. the Real Estate Trust Company, A. H. Collier, Esq. was appointed auditor.

Adjourned until Saturday.

Orphan's Court—Judge Hawkins.

F. Edward Schilling et al. Petition presented and Herman Schmidt appointed guardian.

Estate of Ernest Kotter, deceased. Bond of administration presented and approved.

Estate of Cabel Russell, deceased. Return of sale presented and confirmed nisi.

R. J. Dickey, deceased, in partition. Decree for inquest awarded.

In the matter of the minor children of Olean Ramsey, deceased. Petition of John Kolb Jr., guardian for discharge. Rule to show cause granted.

James F. Parker, deceased, decree opening up account made.

Mayle children. Report of sale presented and confirmed.

Estate of Reuben Clark deceased. Widow's appraisement, presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Jacob Buerkle, deceased. Widow's appraisement, presented and approved nisi.

Estate of John A. Mehlenbrook, deceased and Christian Schmidt, deceased Appraisements presented and approved nisi.

VALUABLE RECORDS FOUND.

THE SMOKY ISLAND CASE.

An important law suit has recently been tried and is still undecided in our county Courts, involving a large tract of land valued at many thousands of dollars—well known as the Killbuck or Smoky Island case.

For years the officers of the Land Department have been compelled to answer requests for searches, with the reply that certain records were not to be found.

When Gen. McCandless took possession of the office, he appointed Mr. A. D. Boileau as one of his assistants. Mr. Boileau had formerly filled the position of Recorder of Philadelphia county and was familiar with all the old records. When reference was made to the oldest records of the Land Office, and the papers could not be found in this case, Mr. Boileau went at once to his old office in Philadelphia and found them there, consisting of old Deed Books extending from 1690 to 1720. It appears that when the Capitol was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and from thence to Harrisburg, these old books were left in Philadelphia, and they have remained there ever since.

The discovery of these old records is very important, and much credit is due to Mr. Boileau for his perseverance in the matter.

OBITUARY.

The friends of Mr. Charles Wood, and general public will hear with regret of his death, which occurred on Sunday evening at the family residence, No. 111 Penn avenue. The family, of which Mr. Wood was a member, were among the earliest iron workers in this part of the State, and had at one time accumulated a fortune of some six millions of dollars. After the death of the father, Mr. James Woods, the business was carried on by his sons, of which deceased was one. The subsequent disasters that overtook the company, owing to the shrinkage of bonds accepted in payment for rails, are well known to our readers and need not be recounted. About the time of this trouble the subject of this sketch was attacked with pneumonia and his since been a constant sufferer. A residence at Wheatland brought on the ague which developed his complaint into heart disease. No doubt financial troubles also helped to hasten the dissolution of a frame racked with disease.

Mr. Wood, both in his social and business relations was highly esteemed and his death will be mourned by all who knew his worth. He leaves a wife and several children.

MORE ABOUT THE N. T. CO.

WHY THE COUNTY WON'T GO IN WITH THE CITY.

A proposition to enable the county to become a party to the Nation Trust Company compromise, was voted down in Councils on Monday. This, of course, leaves the city to fight the battle alone. The county, however, proposes to take its chances with the other creditors of the defunct institution. It has received, up to the present time, over $27,000, ten thousand of which was for accrued interest. The original indebtedness was $155,000. Judge Veech had about $35,000 in his hands as trustee, all of which went up with Hart, Caughy & Co. The county officials hold that Veech is responsible for this.

RUNAWAY.

A PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN INJURED.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Jno. H. McCreery, of the firm of Hitchcock & McCreery, drove to his residence on Perrysville avenue, Tenth ward, Allegheny. Intending to take a ride after supper he concluded to hitch his horse to an out door trough and feed him without unhitching from the buggy. After he had removed the bridle, and before he could put a halter on the horse, a chicken rose and flew away near the scene. The horse took fright and sprang away. Mr. McCreery threw his arms around the animal's neck, hoping to stop him thereby. In this he was unsuccessful, and after being dragged some distance lost his hold and being thrown to the ground, the horse and buggy both passed over him. He was painfully but not seriously injured about the limbs. The horse continued his flight until he had completely wrecked the buggy, when he subsided.

THE GREAT NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS ZOOLOGICAL AND EQUESTRIAN EXPOSITION.

As will be seen by an advertisement in our columns to-day, this grand institution exhibits in Pittsburgh on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 15th, 16th and 17th. It comes most favorably noticed by the press in other cities. By a review of the advertisements, we perceive it comes by rail, using sixty freight cars to transport it from point to point. Has an innumerable number of cages, dens, wagons, &c., to contain its animals, curiosities, luggage, &c. It requires and uses a "city of tents" (so to express it) for exhibition purposes which at night are so brilliantly lit up with gas that everything is as discernable as in day. Among the animals enumerated are "monster living Alaske Sea Lions, exhibited in mammoth tanks holding forty barrels of sea water." This will be a truly novel sight, as they are the only ones alive outside of the Pacific Ocean. We notice the announcement of the "blaze bok the African hartebeest, the gnu or wild horned horse, the wapiti, the giant ostrich, all of which are very rare and interesting animals. Also lions, tigers, elephants, camels, hyenas, kangaroos, crockodiles, sacred cattle, gorillas, manatees, (first ever exhibited), koodoos, vultures, viache varkes, baboons," in fact a world of animals, birds, reptiles, etc. The gallery of wax statuary, the steam man, first-class artists, trained animals, etc., all go to make this one of the grandest exhibitions now travelling. Two exhibitions are to be given daily, at 1 and 7 P. M.

WHEN the liver is out of order use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.
MWS&W

[For The Post.]

HENRY R. HUNTER.

The candidate for Director of Poor, was long a member of Judge Mellon's father's family, and acquired their habits of prudence and economy. He is over forty years of age, served two enlistments in the army, first in 136th Regiment under Col. Bayne; then in 5th heavy artillery. He has for many years been a regular licensed auctioneer, and has few, if any, equals in his line; is worthy, and will make a good un.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 1, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly with a limited demand for the leading articles; this, however, is no more than is to be expected taking the season into consideration; no improvement of any magnitude need be expected for some time to come—not until after the harvest has been gathered; for most articles prices are weak and very unsatisfactory; dealers complain of the difficulty of making collections. Flour—The market was steady with a good local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the receipts are on the increase with an ample supply in the hands of leading dealers. Provisions—The market has stiffened up somewhat under the influence of advices from the leading western cities; the rates, however, have not been advanced. Groceries as a general thing are reported dull with holders anxious to realize. Apples—The season is about over; we hear of an occasional sale of good sound fruit at fair prices; the stock on hand is a small one, whilst the receipts have been quite light. Butter is a drug; holders are willing to accept very low figures in order to get rid of their stocks; prices are the lowest we have had for a long time. Cheese—The market is a fair one with a good trade demand; the stock on hand is not a large one which favors holders. Produce is coming in freely, the market being largely supplied with the various articles that come under this heading.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls....	1,805	Apples, bbls...	20
Butter, pks....	40	Oats, bushels..	2,230
Bacon, tcs.....	24	Wheat, bbls..	1,888
Cheese, bxs....	114	Potatoes, bush	2,969
Hay, bales.....	378	Corn, bush.....	400
Rye, bush.....	400		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market for green apples was not an active one; in fact the season for old stock is over; we hear of sales of choice Russetts at $4 50@5 per bbl; other kinds at various prices according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was a limited one, the season for activity being over; in regard to prices we have no change to note, the range being 45@55c per gallon.

ALES—The market contains an ample supply of the various kinds that belong to this department. The current rates are as follows: India ale $10 00@11 00 per barrel; porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' celebrated English ale in good supply with unchanged prices.

ASHES—Trade is reported quiet; following are the ruling jobbing rates: Common soda ash, 3½c; refined do 4½c; pearl ash 8¼c; potash 8c; nitrate soda 4c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—The damand was fair and sales regular; we quote the former at $2 40@2 50; the latter at $1 20@1 22 per gallon.

BROOMS—Are dull; prices have declined as follows: No 2 common $2 25 per dozen; No 3 hurl $2 50; No 4 hurl $3 75; No 3 carpet $4; No 5 carpet $5 50, fancy parlor $4 75; steamboat brooms $3@4 50 plain whisks $1 20@1 75; fancy do $1 50@2; toy brooms $1 25@1 50 per doz.

BROOM CORN—Dull, demand limited and prices unchanged.

BEANS—The season is over for activity; the sales for some time have been restricted; we quote prime white navy at $1 90@1 95; good medium $1 75@1 85.

BEESWAX—Steady at prices ranging from 30@33c per lb.

BAGGING—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote Penn mill two bushel 33c; two half do 38c; three do 45c.

CHEESE—The market was an active one at steady prices; we quote at 10½@11c for Ohio factory; New York goshen 12@13c; Ohio sweitzer 17@18c; Limberger 12@14c perpound.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8@10 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—There is a moderate demand; we quote at $8@10 per bbl as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $7 50@8 per case.

COKE—The demand is only moderate, a fair business however was transacted at $2 75@3 per ton.

CANNED GOODS—Are in fair supply; prices are unchanged.

EGGS—Are less firm; we note sales at 17c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues active; the receipts are increasing; the jobbing prices for leading dealers are as follows: choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7@7 50; Wisconsin $6; Minnesota, $6 25@6 5o; red winter wheat flour, $7@7 50. Rye flour $6; Graham flour, $6 25@6 75; corn meal $3 75; oat meal $8 50@9 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone but few changes. Coffee is reported dull but no lower. Sugars raw, is a shade lower, while refined is unchanged. The current rates for the various kinds are:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 25c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Sugars—Standard A 10½@10¾c; Standard B 10⅜@10⅝c; do extra C, 10¼@10⅜c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; New Orleans 8¼@9¼c; cut loaf 12c; Crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; granulated 11½c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 70c; sugar drips, 60c; lower grades, 40@55c.

Starch—Pearl, 5½c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap per box $4 50; Babbit's Best $7 per box; Babbit's New York City 9½c per lb; German mottled, 7c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb pkgs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

GRAIN—Trade continues dull and the amount of business doing is quite small; the grain dealers are at this time a good deal exercised to know what Col. Scott will do about the pro rata arrangements promised some months since; the nominal rates are: Wheat—choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is steady; No 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. Corn—we quote shelled nominally at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high mixed; 72@73c for low mixed and white; we quote ear at 75@76c for yellow; 72@74c for mixed and white. Oats weak and inactive; prices are altogether nominal; we quote at 63@64c for white; 61@62c for mixed with the tendency still downward. Rye continues nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Barley—we have heard of no sales for some time; prices are too uncertain to quote correctly; we omit figues.

HOMINY—Steady with a fair trade demand; we note sales in a regular way at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts continue to increase by rail with a good supply in the market; holders are anxious to realize; prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our prices to $17@19 per ton for prairie, and $20@22 for fair to prime timothy; loose hay sold from wagon at $23@30 per ton.

POTATOES—The market has been steady during the past week, with a demand fully equal to the supply; the advance before noted has been fully maintained; we quote peachblows 90c@$1 per bushel.

PEANUTS—We note sales of choice red at 7@7½c; prime red 7¼@7¾c; choice white at 9@9½c; prime white 8@8½c per pound.

POULTRY—Steady; we quote live chickens 60@75c per pair as to size.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was steady with a good demand; we quote as follows: shoulders 10@11c; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13¼c; clear 13¾c; hams, 13¼@13½c breakfast bacon 13½@13¾c; dried beef 15@15¼c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen; ham sausage 10c; mess pork $21 50@21 75 per barrel. Lard—The market is easy; we quote prime refined in tierces at 15c; in tierces per lb 15c; in half bbls 15½c; in buckets 16c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17¾c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 winter strand at $1 05@1 07 per gallon; No 1 do 90@92c; No 2 80@82c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8¾c for choice and 8c for medium.

WILLOWS—Choice, firm at 11c per lb; large 10c; two years' growth 7@8c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 1, 1875.

REMARKS—The petroleum market yesterday was not quotably changed. There had been a strong effort made to carry up the price of crude late on the previous day, which was so far successful as to effect sales of small lots as high as $1 06¼ for United at wells, but the market dropped back and was quoted yesterday at about previous figures; refined was quiet and dull.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 00@1 01¼; Union do 92½@95c; outside lines do 90@92½c; immediate shipment on the cars at Parker's at $1 20@1 25. Sales at Parker's amount to 18,600 bbls, and 1,500 bbls at other points in the oil rerions. There was a considerable effort on the part of holders to put up prices with the intention, it is thought, of unloading and covering shorts for the close of the first six months, which took place yesterday, and it is said that about 40,000 barrels were unloaded and carried yesterday at prices ranging from $1 00@1 02¼. The Columbia Conduit Company yesterday commenced hauling oil accross the track of the West Penn Railroad, and is now steadily at work, with a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels; this affords a reduction in the cost of bringing oil here of 30c per barrel, which will prove a great advantage to our refiners.

REFINED.

There is a quiet market and refiners are holding off, both on account of the low prices prevailing, and the expectation that they can better their position after the first of the month by either a re-arrangement of the condition of the Central Refiners' Association or a dissolution of that body, and by utilizing the Columbia Conduit Company's pipe. We quote standard white on the cars at 9@9½c as to location.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 11⅞@12c for prompt delivery and early July.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 11¾c for spot and first half of July.

BALTIMORE.

Refined rules nominally at 11⅜@12c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—The Herald says: It was plain to be seen that immense efforts were made again to-day to bull the crude markets of the regions and a similar line of tactics to what took place yesterday was followed, and while nearly all the brokers had numerous small lots to purchase at constantly advancing prices the ongs were preparing to unload, and in this manner United at wells was pushed up to $1 05@1 07½ before 3 P. M. and finally about 30,000 or 40,000 barrels were unloaded by Oil City and lower river men at prices ranging between $1 00@1 03¾, after which the market declined to 98¾c bid for fresh, dated July 1st.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot..... 1 26¼

OIL CITY.

500 bbls spot..... $1 26½
500 bbls spot..... 1 25

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot..... 98¾c
16 000 bbls spot..... $1 00
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 05
5,000 bbls spot..... 1 03¾
10,000 bbls spot..... 1 02½

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

3,000 bbls spot..... 1 26¾
6,500 bbls spot..... 1 25

NEW YORK, June 30.—Closing of the 29th: Petroleum—Exporters do not exceed as a rule 11¾c in their bids and 12c is quite generally asked and the market is very dull; the sales are 700 refined in Philadelphia, deliverable from July 15 to 20th at 11¾c and 5,000 bbls deliverable by July 15th at 12c; the closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¾c for prompt delivery, and 5⅞@6c¼c for July; do in shipping order 9⅛@9¾c; refined at 11¾@12c for prompt and 12c for July 15th; cases 17@18¼c; naphtha 8¾@9c; for Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾c for spot, and 11¾c for July; at Baltimore refined is held at 11¾@12c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30. — Market quiet; S. W. 11¾c; crude 5¼c; cases 17c; no sales; futures, none offering.

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—Market quiet but firm at $1 27½@1 30.

OIL CITY, June 30. — Market dull and nothing doing; held at $1 25@1 27½.

ROUSEVILLE, June 30.—Market quiet and steady at $1 25@1 27½.

TIDIOUTE, June 30.—Market firmer with sales at$1 27½.

PARKERS, June 30. — Market quiet; United at wells offered at $1 01¼; immediate shipment nominally at $1 25.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

CATTLE.

There was an extraordinary heavy run of both through and local stock, which had a very depressing influence on the market, under which prices declined about 25c per cwt on good grades and 50@62½c on common and medium qualities, while through Texans and stockers were without demand and saleable only at very low figures. Receipts from all points East and West were unfavorable for holders, and they all seemed determined to sell on this market if possible, and the sales of yesterday footed up 1,725 head; total for the week of 2,700 head. The country trade and Lancaster county took the greater part of the medium cattle, while the better grades fell into the hands of Philadelphia dealers, but there was plenty for all and some to spare, as there are yet a good many unsold. We quote as fallows:

PRICES.

Extra beeves, graded steers, averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6 75@7 00
Choice beeves, smooth and well fattened, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 50@6 75
Choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 00@6 40
Butchers' stock and medium grades	5 00@6 00
Texans	3 00@4 00
Stockers	3 50@4 00
Bulls	3 50@4 50
Common rough stock	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals for the week were in excess of the demand, and the heavy shipment from Chicago, run in upon a fair supply from local points, had the effect of forcing prices down fully 40c per cwt from the quotations given last week. Heretofore the demand has been better for heavy than for light Yorkers, but within the last few days the inquiry is greater for the lighter qualities and they are commanding better prices. The quality of the hogs arriving is generally very good—better than usual at this season of the year. At this writing all are sold and the tone of the market is somewhat improved with a favorable prospect for next week unless Chicago should again be overrun as it was last week with 36,000 hogs in two days.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 60
Light Yorkers	7 15@7 25
Heavy Yorkers	7 00@7 15

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was very heavy, the sales footing up 14,972 head for the week and prices off 50c.

Following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Good to extra 95 to 100 lbs	$4 62@4 87
Fair to good 75 to 80 lbs	3 25@3 75
Common 70 to 80 lbs	3 00@dull

Arrivals—300 cars of through cattle; 197 cars market cattle; 217 cars hogs; 113 cars sheep.

Recapitulation—Sales 2,700 head of cattle; 10,086 head of hogs; 14,972 head of sheep.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

CATTLE.

The number of sales was comparatively small, footing up, all told, to 685 head: as usual the largest number being from Chicago; the balance consisting principally of grassers, were from Ohio and Pennsylvania; notwithstanding the supply was a small one the market was slow and on the whole a very unsatisfactory one; the decline in prime fed cattle ranged from 20@25c per cwt; medium and common grades from 40@50c; as some of the city butchers made their purchases at the Central Yards the demand in Allegheny was proportionately curtailed; besides the hot weather has, as it always does, curtailed the consumption of beef very materially. The rates for the various grades may be set down as follows:

PRICES.

Good to extra corn-fed cattle	$7 25@7 50
Medium to good	6 50@7 00
Grass cattle fair to prime	5 00@6 00
Common to fair	4 00@4 50
Cherokees and Texas	4 00@4 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was the largest we have had for many months, reaching in the aggregate some 1,200 head; the market was dull and very much depressed, the demand being extremely light; the butchers held back; they either did not want any or had made their purchases elsewhere; the result was that at the close a large number remained unsold; prices, as compared with last week, were from 20 to 35c per head lower on lambs and ¼@¾c of a cent per lb on sheep, the former being quoted at $1 50@2 50 for inferior to medium and $3 00@4 00 for medium to prime; we heard of a sale of a bunch of extra ones averaging 90 lbs at 5@5¼c per lb for prime and 4@4¼c for medium to good; common $2 00@3 00 per head.

HOGS.

The market for this description of stock was very dull; this, however, is generally the situation during the heated term; the general feeling is weak; as there has been no quotable change in prices since our last report we quote in a retail way at $7 00@7 75 per cwt.

VEAL CALVES.

The market continues dull, especially for little scrunty grassers, of which there are more offering than can be disposed of, and as noted a few week ago, skins are down, affecting unfavorably prices for the very best. Quotable at 5@6c per lb for good to prime, and $3 00@3 50 per head for common.

FRESH COWS.

The number on sale was light, although fully up to the demand, except choice milkers, which can always be disposed of at full prices. Quotable at $25@40 for common to fair, and $50@65 for good to extra.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 11-16; account, 93 13-16; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; do 67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central 91; Erie 12¼; preferred 22.

PARIS, June 30.—Rentes 64 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—5-20s '62, 92⅞.

ANTWERP July 30.—Refined Petroleum 25 f.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland 7¼d; Orleans 7 7-16; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 7,000 bales American. Flour—Extra State and western 21@22s. Wheat—No 2 to 1 spring 8s 1d@8s 9d; do winter 9@9s 3d. Corn 31@31s 3d. Pork firmer; mess 73s. Beef 67s 6d. Bacon, l. c. m. 51s 6d; do c. c. 48s 6d. Lard, American 59 9@61s 6d. Cheese, 58s. Refined Petroleum 9d; spirits 7½d.

MARKETS B TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton quiet at 15¼@15⅝c; futures closed steady; sales 27,000 bales: July 15 5 32. August 15 7-32@15¼c; September 14 31-32; October 14 19-32@14⅝c; November 14¼c; December 14½@14 17-32; January 14 21-32@14 11-16c; February 14⅞c; March 15 1-16@15 3-32. Flour—receipts 14,000 bbls; firm and in fair demand; superfine western and State $4 50@4 80; common to good $5 20@5 25; good to choice $5 15@5 65; white wheat extra $5 80@6 30; extra Ohio $5 20@7; St. Louis $5 35@8 60. Rye flour steady at $4 25@5 50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—receipts 180,000 bushels; firmer; No 2 Chicago and Northwest $1 14½@1 15½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 19; No 1 spring $1 21@1 24; winter red western $1 30@1 35; amber $1 35@1 36. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 04. Barley nominal. Malt in fair request at $1 50. Corn—receipts 129,000 bushels; in limited demand; mixed western steamer 75@78c; do sail 79@80c. Oats—receipts 12,000 bushels; a shade firmer, mixed western at 62@63½c; white do 63@66c. Hay steady at 65@70c. Coffee active at 16¼@18c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining at 7¾@8c; prime 8¼@8¼c. Molasses dull and heavy. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; refined 12c bid; crude at 5¾@6c. Rosin quiet at $1 74@1 80. Turpentine dull at 32½c Pork closed firmer at $20 85, Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles dull; long clear western 11¼c; short do 11¾c. Lard closed firmer, prime steam 14c. Butter—prime steady; others unsettled; western 13@24c. Eggs firm; western 18@19c. Cheese quiet at 5@12¼c. Whisky steady at $1 19½.

Dry Goods.

The trade movement was fairly active with woolen goods and commission houses, but all other branches were quiet. Prints were dull in first hands. Garner's prints advanced half a cent by leading jobbers but agents' rates were unchanged. Bleached shirtings are more inquired for but sales are light. Low grade of Kentucky jeans in good demand, and fancy cassimeres more active in first hands.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Flour dull; extra £4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 12½@6; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 75@6; high grades $6 37½@7 50. Wheat steady and more active; red $1 30; amber $1 31@1 33; white $1 38. Corn dull; yellow 89c; western mixed 78@79c. Oats quiet; white 62@63c; mixed 61½c. Provisions firm. Pork $20 50@21. Beef hams 14@20c; smoked 13¼@14½c. Lard 13½@14½c. Whisky—western $1 19½. Petroleum steady at 11⅝c for refined; crude 7c. Butter dull and steady; New York and Bradford county extra 25@27c; firsts 23@24c; western extra 20@21c; firsts 18@19c; rolls, extra 12@15c. Cheese steady; western fine 10½@11c. Eggs firm; western fresh 17c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring, $1 04; No. 2 $1 01½@1 01¾ spot; $1 01¾ for seller July; $1 02¾ for seller August; ½c higher after 'Change; No. 3, 98c; rejected, 88c. Corn dull, unsettled and irregular: No. 2 mixed 67½@67¾ spot; 67½@67⅝c seller July; 69½c bid for seller August; rejected 65½c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 51¾c spot; 39¾c bid for seller July; 41¾c seller August. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Seeds dull but unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled at $19 70 for seller July; $19 70 seller August; $19 90 for seller September. Lard dull and nominal at $13 35 spot; $13 50 for seller August; $13 70 seller September. Bulkmeats—demand good at full prices. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 15¼@1 16. No Board from Friday night till Tuesday morning.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 18@1 25. Corn dull at 68@68c. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye dull and nominal. Eggs steady at 15c. Butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Oils unchanged. Pork quiet at $20. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; steam 13½@14c. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced; sales of shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides at 12c, Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9½, 12¾@13c. Whisky—demand good at full prices at $1 15 no sales. Hogs active; range from $6 70@7 20; good light to extra heavy bulk sales at $6 60@7 20.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 30—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 western amber $1 32; No 2 $1 30; mixed do $1 28@1 29; No 1 western red $1 30; No 2 do $1 28@1 29; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1 20. Corn firmer; western mixed 80c. Oats weak; western white 64@65c; mixed 62@63c. Rye dull and nominally held at 95c@$1 00. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions—strong. Pork firm at $21. Bulk meats—shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12¼@12¾c. Loose bacon—shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@13¼c; hams 14@14½c. Lard steady; refined at 14¼c. Butter quiet and steady; western extras 20@22c; do firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominal; crude 5½@5¾c; refined 12½c. Coffee nominally higher; rio in cargoes 15¼@19c; jobbing 16¾@19¾. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 19.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Wool was in fair demand. The supply is increasing. Prices are steady: Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia XX and above commanded 49@50c; X 49@50c; medium 51@52c; coarse 45@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and wesern fine 46@48c; medium 50@52c; coarse 45@48c; combing washed 58@60; combing unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 33c; coarse and medium unwashed 36@40c; do tub washed 50@55c; extra and merino pulled 40@45c; No 1 and superfine pulled 40@45c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $3 75@5 50. Wheat lower at $1 29. Corn lower at 64½c. Oats lower at 54c. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork—$20 25. Bacon firm and held higher; only jobbing trade. Lard nominal. Hogs in fair demand; shippers $6 60@6 65; bacon $6 50@6 75; butchers $6 70@7 15. Cattle firm; sales good to native steers $6 25; fair $5 75; choice Texas steers $4; good $3 50@3 85; fair $3@3 25; common $2@2 50.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@13¼c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25.